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THE ENGLISH CAPITAL.

AUGUST SCENES IN LONDON.

THE "CAN'T GET AWAY CLUB"—PARLIAMENT'S PROROGATION—BUSY MISS BRADDON—THE NATIONAL GAME.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873.

A day or two ago I met a friend who assured me, with great gravity, that there was now no one left in London "except the men in the Foreign Office and in the Guards." This information was communicated to me at the seaside, or it would have implied that I, who am neither in the Guards nor in the Foreign Office, was no one—which is, doubtless, my friend's opinion, but was not what he meant to say. Besides the Foreign Office clerks—who consider themselves (and in some respects are) superior to the clerks in other Government offices, (in token of which the Foreign Office is the only Government office to which admission cannot be gained by public competition,) and the officers of the Guards—there are perhaps 3,000,000 persons, of various classes and conditions, who are detained by business or poverty in London during the month of August. But they do not count. Prince Metternich only reckoned as men those who possessed at least the title of Baron. "L'homme commence au Baron," he said; baronets, knights, esquires, and men in general being merely links between the missing man-baboon link and the aristocracy. The notion of an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs considering himself some in one virtue of his post, would rather have astonished the Prince, who, it has been seen, drew his social line of demarcation rather high. Putting, however, social and fashionable ideas one side, London, which, in polite circles, it is considered the right thing to look upon as deserted during the month of August, except by the military and diplomatic victims above mentioned, is, for that reason, a very pleasant and economical place to live in just now. At the West End apartments are let, in the present dull season, for a half or a third of what they cost during the fashionable Spring and Summer months. The standard sights of London, in the shape of museums, picture-galleries, and all sorts of other exhibitions, with the exception of a few annual ones—such as that of the Royal Academy—may be seen now better than at any time; and to many a Londoner, for whom such sights possess but little interest, the partially-deserted metropolis presents all the advantages of quietness and absence of society which thousands of families are seeking or pretending to seek at the sea-side.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The prorogation of Parliament by commission, never a very interesting ceremony, was less interesting than usual this year, chiefly through the late arrival of the commission itself, which had to be sent up from Osborne by train, and, through some mismanagement, was delayed on the journey. The royal Commissioners were punctual enough, but they could do nothing without the document to which they owe their powers, and which, expected at 2 o'clock, did not reach Westminster until 4. Her Majesty, after receiving the commission in proper form from her Ministers, had signed it and dispatched it in good time; but the steamer from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth was late, and the train from Portsmouth to London, with which the boat is nominally in connection, started without it. Why the messenger did not take a special train does not appear, but he had probably the fear of an economical administration before his eyes. The end of it was that the ceremony, which had been fixed for 2, did not, as I was saying, take place until 5. But time, tide, and certain evening papers wait for no one, and at 3 the *Globe* appeared with a detailed and highly "graphic" account of the prorogation—a scene which we must imagine the *Globe* reporter to have witnessed on some previous occasion. Curiously enough the *Globe* is the very paper that discovered the oriental pictures of the so-called "Khivan" correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* to be repetitions of similar, in fact identical, pictures contributed by the same correspondent from places nowhere near Khiva or any of the routes to Khiva.

BUSY MISS BRADDON.

I do not know whether the multiplied but not sufficiently varied performances of the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent have suggested to popular novelists the idea of publishing their works simultaneously in several journals; but it is a fact that Miss Braddon is now writing a novel which is to be printed at the same time in eight newspapers, issued in as many different parts of the country. The idea, in a commercial point of view, is ingenious enough. Some, however, maintain that it is neither original nor even comparatively new; fiction, they say, having often been contributed to a number of newspapers at the same time in the shape of telegrams. When Miss Braddon has finished her novel for eight different British publics she will be expected to read and superintend the rehearsals of a drama which she has already written for the Prince of Wales Theatre, and which, I regret to hear, is in blank verse. Miss Braddon's prose dialogue (in her novels) is excellent; and one cannot help fancying beforehand that her blank verse, like that of all our dramatists, except Mr. W. S. Gilbert, will be stilted. Whatever may be thought of her incidents, Miss Braddon's ordinary style is natural enough; but we shall assuredly see her mount upon stilts and hear her talk in an Elizabethan strain as soon as she adopts blank verse as her medium of expression. Why Mr. Gilbert, alone among our dramatists, writes blank verse with equal naturalness and facility, may, I think, be explained. In writing the "Princess" he, of course, took Tennyson for his model; and, so far as he allows himself to have one, he has still made Tennyson his model in his later works, which, be it observed, are not dramas but fanciful comedies. Writers of dramas, however, go back invariably to the dramatists of the Elizabethan period for their phraseology; and though Miss Braddon will probably avoid such anachronisms of style as Sheridan Knowles is guilty of in his treatment of modern subjects, she certainly will not make her characters speak neatly and to the point, as they would have spoken had she condescended to let them address one another in plain but significant prose. Immediately after Miss Braddon's drama, a new comedy by the aforesaid Mr. Gilbert will be produced. It will not, I fancy, be written in blank verse, and it will be interesting to those who look upon first representations as gladiatorial combats between the writer and the public, from the fact that hitherto Mr. Gilbert's comedies, though characterized by remarkable literary talent, and always by at least one personage or scene full of the true spirit of comedy, have not, on the whole, been successful. He cannot, perhaps, invent a good dramatic story; to borrow one he is ashamed.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Foreigners sometimes express their astonishment at the fact of the fashionable season in London taking place during the Summer and not, as in other capitals, during the Winter. They think that in crowded opera-houses, and still more crowded ball-rooms, we must find it hot; and they are, perhaps, right. Still more extraordinary would it appear to them if they only knew that when, at the end of July, the heat does really become insupportable, a certain not inconsiderable number of Londoners rush to various parts of the country for the purpose of engaging in cricket matches. If they began early in the day like the grouse-shooters, who go out the first thing in the morning and have often finished by noon, it would not be so bad. But the fashionable hour for commencing a cricket match is 11:45; and if, by experience, it should at last be found that the rays of the sun are a little more scorching at 12:45, the latter hour will doubtless be substituted for the former. As it is, however, the cricketers have the satisfaction of including within their play-hours all the most burning moments of the day. At Canterbury, the head-quarters of cricket, where, during the first week in August matches between Kent and other counties, between Kent and the Marylebone Club, are played, the heat must have been overpowering. No regiments could march very far during such weather without numerous cases of sun-stroke occurring. But the cricketers, partly, perhaps, because they are in better training, chiefly, no doubt, because they are more lightly and more loosely clothed, get through their arduous business without any sort of bad results, and with all that facility which arises from full knowledge and enjoyment of the work to be done. Otherwise cricketing, like soldiering, has its dangers; and at a recent match between "the jockeys and the Press," one of the former body made his appearance on the ground with two black eyes and a broken nose—the effect of a ball which he had caught with his face instead of his hands a few days previously. On this occasion the "Press"—by which must be understood the sporting Press, the Press so far as it is known to the jockeys—was ignominiously beaten, making rather more than 80 runs to upward of 300 scored by the turf. I should have thought that jockeys, away from their horses, would not have been good at running; but some of them are cricketers by taste, and they are all naturally in good training and have well-developed muscles, and no development at all of fat. It was interesting the next morning to see that "the Press," more at home with the pen than with the cricket-bat, were able to explain their defeat in the most satisfactory manner, so that if one jockey who was present had been absent, and one sporting writer who was absent had been present, the result would have been very different.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The bat is fast becoming an object of worship in England; and cricket, always a moral, will before long be looked upon as a religious game. Mr. Grace, who stands before his wicket against the swiftest and surest bowlers, and often, after an hour or two's batting, "carries his bat out"—that is to say, finishes the game without having his stumps knocked down—is a hero among men, and in the eyes of school-boys a sort of divinity. The practice of cricket gives, it is said, or at least brings out, all kinds of manly and virtuous qualities. So, I suppose, does the earnest pursuit of many other things, some of them more important in themselves than cricket, about which one thing, at least, is certain, that it occupies more and more of our school-boys' time every year. As the cricket matches between the public schools, played in London, are now among the most fashionable events of the London season, the evil is not likely to diminish. There are numbers of parents, with sons at Eton and Harrow, who would rather see them distinguish themselves in the annual cricket match—in which case they become personages for a time, and have articles devoted to their exploits in the morning papers—than in the school examinations, which pass comparatively without notice. The late Duke of Wellington is made responsible for much of this enthusiasm about cricket. He is said to have declared that "the battle of Waterloo was won in the cricket-fields of Eton," which would imply that that battle was won not by the officers alone—which, to begin with, would be unjust—but by the special exertions of those officers who are supposed to have been educated at Eton, and to have spent much of their time at Eton in the play-fields. I do not think many of the Duke's friends were at Eton, or that the Duke was there himself, or that any authority can be given for the remark attributed to him as to the effect of cricket in developing military qualities, and many less splendid victories have been won under the direction of officers who knew no more of cricket than probably Count Moltke knows of it at this moment.

S. E.

THE MORMON DIVORCE SUIT.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S DEMURRER AGAINST THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT SUSTAINED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 22.—Judge Emerson to-day sustained the defendant's demurrer, in the case of Anne E. Young *vs.* Brigham Young for divorce, against the jurisdiction of the District Court. The Judge held that the Probate Court and not the District Court had jurisdiction of the case. This is in direct opposition to the opinions of Judges McKean and Hawley, and virtually of the Supreme Court of the Territory. The case again comes up before Judge McKean at the October Term of the District Court.

Rev. C. C. Straton, Methodist minister, here, offers a vindication of himself in a long card in the newspapers to-day, in regard to the charge of influencing Anne Eliza Young to enter the divorce suit and join the Methodist Church. He makes grave charges against her lawyers and asserts that they attempted to fleece their client. He admits acting as confidential adviser, and vindicates himself from the old charges of scandal in the ministry in Oregon. He gives a history of his connection with the efforts to compromise the case, which is somewhat important. He defies the world to prove that his ministerial character is impaired. He is not ashamed of his action, and will not be badgered out of a correct nor into a false position. It is understood the legal advisers of Mrs. Young will give their statements to-morrow. Great interest is displayed by the community in the discussion, which promises to be warm.

VERDICT IN THE ILLINOIS DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The inquest on the bodies of the men killed in the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad accident, was held at Montgomery, the scene of the accident, to-day. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to their death by the criminal neglect of Conductor Puett and Engineer Smith, both of the freight-train, in running out of time, and recommended prosecuting them for manslaughter.

THE MAILMAN MURDER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—Further particulars of the Mailman tragedy at Bridgewater have been received. The body of Mrs. Mailman was found in the forest, a mile from her own house, covered with moss, under the root of a tree. The murder was evidently premeditated, and the woods were set on fire in two places, in opposite directions. A post-mortem examination and inquest were held yesterday. The verdict returned was that Mary Ann Mailman died from blows of a heavy, blunt instrument on the head, fracturing her skull. The jury believes that the said instrument was in the hands of her husband, Peter Mailman. Mailman was arrested at Annapolis, with two of the youngest children on Monday, while endeavoring to escape, and taken back to Bridgewater. During the inquest yesterday the Court was crowded, and there was the most intense excitement among men, women, and children. Had the prisoner appeared, it would have required a strong, armed force to prevent his being lynched by the excited and infuriated people.

THE BURSTING OF SUMMIT LEVEL.

TREMENDOUS FORCE OF THE RUSHING WATER—ONE HUNDRED VESSELS CRUSHED OR INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 22.—Further details of the great rain-storm fully confirm the report specially sent to THE TIMES yesterday. The injury to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is the worst consequence. The immense volume of water bursting from the feeder wrought terrible destruction at the locks in the eastern end of Summit Level, in the town of St. Georges. At that place a large number of schooners and canal-boats were lying when the flood struck them. The number is believed to be over 100. The consequences were terrible. The approach of the water was heard some distance off, with an awful roaring, and when it came the boats were hurled in all directions. Many were carried far up into the fields, and others were piled in heaps and crushed into fragments. One schooner lies far up the meadows on her side, with tangled grass and weeds hanging in her rigging. As yet it is impossible to learn how many boats and vessels are wrecked, but a larger portion of the hundred are more or less damaged

It is supposed that there has been a serious loss of life, during the intense excitement. When the flood struck many voices were heard crying for help, and ten or twelve persons are missing.

The canal must be totally closed to navigation for several weeks, and perhaps for two months, inflicting great loss and inconvenience on all the inland water trade between New-York and Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. Gray, President of the Canal Company, stated to-day to a reporter of the *Commercial* that a large force of men would immediately be set to work. The company has a large surplus fund, accumulated during many years for such a disaster, which will be enough, or nearly so, to repair the damage.

A force of 300 men is at work repairing the Delaware Railroad. It is hoped to run passenger-trains by Saturday night, and peach-trains early next week.

TROTTING.

KINGSTON DRIVING PARK—A HEAVY TRACK.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Owing to the rain and the heavy condition of the track, no regular races came off on Kingston Driving Park yesterday or to-day. A race for $100 and the gate-money was made up to-day, and was won by Wm. Gallagher's roan, Spangle, who made the second, third, and fourth heats in 2:55¾, 2:52, and 2:52½. The regular races will be held to-morrow.

LEE PARK, WILKESBARRE, PENN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 22.—To-day was the third and last day of the Lee Park races. The sun shone brightly and the track was in good condition. The first purse was one of $200, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; $100 to the first, $50 to the second, $30 to the third and $20 to the fourth. There were ten entries and eight horses started. The first two heats were won by Lena B. in 2:43½ and 2:44; the third by Lady Dexter in 2:43; the fourth, fifth, and sixth by Dick in 2:42, 2:44, and 2:54.

The 2:46 race was for a purse of $500; $250 to the first, $125 to the second, $75 to the third, and $50 to the fourth. There were eleven entries, but only eight horses started. Mollie Clark sold as first choice in the pools, and won in three straight heats. Time, 2:37½, 2:35, and 2:34. Five entries were made for the third and last race, and four horses trotted. The purse was for $800—$400 to the first horse, $200 to the second, $120 to the third, and $80 to the fourth. Tom Keeler, owned by John I. Baker, of Seneca Falls, won in three straight heats. Time, 2:30½, 2:30, and 2:29. Spotted Colt took second prize, and William H. Allen third.

HAMPDEN PARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—Yesterday's rains left the track of the Hampden Park Association in such a condition that it was decided this morning to again postpone the races announced for to-day, except the conclusion of the 2:31 race, which it was decided to finish. For the benefit of the crowd assembled, another race for an extra purse of $500 was started with four entries. The first half of both races was trotted in a hard shower, but both were closely contested and exciting. About 3,000 people attended. The 2:31 race was finally won, after trotting ten heats, by Winthrop Morrill, Jr., Barney Kelly taking second money, Ohio Boy third, and Commodore fourth. Time—2:34, 2:31½, 2:30, 2:33, (dead heat,) 2:33, 2:35½, 2:35, 2:34, 2:36½, 2:37½.

The extra purse was won by Belle Brandon, Lucinda H. getting the second money and Magnolia third, Chestnut Billy being distanced in the first heat.

If the weather permits the 2:24 and 2:31 races will be trotted to-morrow. The open-to-all purse, the 2:29 purse, and the purse for green horses will be trotted for on Monday, weather permitting. Gilmore's celebrated band will remain over and give a sacred concert on Sunday evening.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A GIRL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—Josephine Rowland and her daughter Baptiste had a further hearing this afternoon, on the charge of cruelly treating Mary Rowland. Mary was present, although weak and faint and still in an emaciated condition. She testified as to her treatment, and the clothing worn by her when rescued was exhibited and was in perfect shreds and so filthy that the original color could not be distinguished. George A. Miskey testified that four years ago Mary was for four days employed as nurse at his house, when she was taken away by one of the accused. The testimony showed the most wretched treatment on the part of the defendants. Winter and Summer the girl was clad in the same garments, was made to go barefooted, and was furnished only one meal a day. Her hands were tied, and she was locked in a room many months, with insufficient food and clothing. According to the testimony of several witnesses, the girl was seen on different occasions to go into the yard when snow was on the ground and pick food from a slop-bucket. The accused were committed in default of $3,000 bail each for trial.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 22.—The Gubernatorial campaign on the part of the Conservatives opened here to-night by a grand mass-meeting in the theatre. Gov. Walker presided and made the opening speech. He was followed by Gen. Kemper, candidate for Governor; Col. R. E. Withers, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and other prominent Conservative leaders.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Trustees of the Cornell University have elected E. A. Fuertes, a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, and well known as a practical engineer and mathematical scholar, to the vacant Professorship of Engineering. They have also designated W. E. Byerly, a graduate of Harvard, and lately a teacher at that college, to be an Assistant Professor of Mathematics. The chair of Agriculture, rendered vacant by the resignation of Prof. McCandless, who has accepted the Principalship of the Ontario Agricultural College, as well as the new chair of Drawing, will be filled before the opening of the term.

AN APPALLING CALAMITY.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

SEVEN MEN KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED BY A FALLING BUILDING—A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY SOMEWHERE.

A tremendous crash, a roar of falling beams and timber, and the dust and broken mortar rising in a huge cloud, which covered seven workmen instantly killed, and seven others badly wounded by the falling of a large building, No. 321 West Eleventh street, in which they were working at the time. Such was the terrible scene presented yesterday at noon. For years and years the citizens have cried out against the insecure method of erecting buildings, and the instability of edifices when erected. Hundreds upon hundreds of workmen have lost their lives either from the parsimony or carelessness of their employers, and the tragedy of yesterday comes with a fresh weight of horror to swell an already long list of disasters. About the affair of yesterday there can be but one feeling, that of indignation. Every workman who saw the structure declared it a seven-fold murder, and the Inspectors of the Department of Buildings who visited the place after the tragedy took place conclusively showed that it was caused by a direct violation of the laws, and a neglect so palpable as to be perceived by every one who examined the building. To fully understand the character of this terrible tragedy, it is necessary to review at some length the history and character of the building itself, and the alterations which were being made in it. The residents of the Ninth Ward trace back the building, which was an ordinary three-story one, having a frontage of 32 feet and a depth of [illegible] feet, for many years, to the ownership of Mr. John Houghtaling, who used it as a vinegar-factory. There was a stable in the rear, and on the west side of the building was an arched passage-way giving ingress and egress to and from the stable. The front was of brick, except the first story, which was of brown stone. So long erected, the building, which was what is termed a "peaked" house, was nearly rotted through, and the gable walls were of a frail and insecure character. The building was sold about a year ago to Mr. Philip J. Holzderber, of the wealthy provision firm of Holzderber & Brother, No. 575 Hudson street. In May last Mr. Holzderber made application for a permit to raise the building to five stories high, and to build an extension in the rear, also five stories high, to connect with the front building, the whole to form a tenement-house. Permission was granted and work was almost immediately afterward begun. Mr. William Jose, of No. 185 Broadway, was named in the permit as the architect. Contracts were made by Mr. Holzderber with J. W. Crawford, a builder of No. 32 Eighth avenue, and Jesse Newman, a boss carpenter of No. 163 Christopher street. Frederick Huelitt, the boss mason who assumed charge of the work, is a well-known man in his trade and a prominent delegate of the Working Men's Union. The work progressed well, and the rear extension on the site of the old stable was being erected rapidly. The front house, to use a technical term, was shelled and the roof taken off, and the beams removed from the third story. Here was the cause of the terrible accident, which resulted in the loss of so much life. About seventeen feet of the gable wall was left unprotected, and entirely unsupported by any beam or brace. On the beams below were stored and piled the bricks and wood to be used in the construction of the building. From this point begins the sad story of the tragedy.

The heavy rain of the past few days falling on the house adjoining, soaked through this gable wall, and it became so soft that the lightest wind, or slightest cause would make it topple over and fall into the building.

Yesterday morning the men employed in the building were at work in different portions of it. About noon many of them were in the basement, making mortar and carrying bricks; others, including the framers, were on the second floor, laying cross-beams and leveling the carpentering work, and Huelitt, the foreman, was busily engaged superintending the arrangement of a scaffolding on which to place tools. A few of the men were on the sidewalk in front carrying bricks into the building. Not one of the unfortunate men dreamed of the terrible fate destined for him, and one poor fellow, a German framer, had hung his coat and umbrella against the east side wall of the house. They hang there still, though the body of the owner is stretched on one of the marble slabs at the Morgue, dead, and mangled beyond recognition. Death in its most horrible form came without warning, and in a second life was taken away.

Officers Mallam and Gallagher were standing half a block below the fated building at 11:50 o'clock A. M. A cart broke down at the corner of Greenwich street, and just as they looked toward it there was a deafening crash behind them, and, turning, they were almost blinded by a dense cloud of dust from where the building had been. The officers rushed forward, and when the dust had cleared away started back in horror at the sight which met their gaze. The gable walls had fallen in, and the front wall, with the exception of part of the first story, had also toppled over, falling principally inside the building and partly on the sidewalk. Lying on the sidewalk were several of the men, wounded terribly from the falling bricks, while from the mass of building material and beams, piled in deadly density inside the building, came the cries and groans of men wounded and dying. Men passing by, struck with the horror of the scene, added their shouts to the clamor, and from the tenement houses in the vicinity hundreds of poor women came rushing to learn if their absent husbands, or brothers, or fathers, were among the dead and dying. Word was quickly conveyed to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, in Charles street, by scores of citizens eager to bear the terrible message, so that aid could be brought to the scene. In the meantime Officers Mallam and Gallagher, with two men living near by, took off their coats, and, with their hands alone, dug out two wounded men from under a mass of brick-work which had fallen on them. This prompt action on the part of these officers saved two lives.

On word being brought to the station-house, Sergt. Jno. H. Croker, who is was in command during the absence of Capt. Washburne from the City, at once telegraphed to Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, to bring all the ambulance force of the City to the scene. Then the Sergeant notified Hook and Ladder Truck No. 5, whose company house is in Charles street, near the Police station, and requested their services. Sergt. Croker, with Sergts. Bird, Wilson, and Swift, and a full section of officers, proceeded to the scene, and began business by completely surrounding the street with officers, so as to keep out a crowd of several thousand persons who were pressing forward and obstructing the efforts made to relieve the suffering. But even this force was found insufficient and another section of officers had to be obtained from the Sixteenth Precinct, who did valuable service. The firemen from Hook and Ladder Truck No. 5 did yeoman service and vindicated their old reputation as brave and worthy men. When the alarm was sent to their house, the foreman, Jake Van Nordan, touched the gong, and the men came rushing from their room, hastily putting on their coats and fire-hats. "It's not a fire, boys; a building has fallen on a lot of men," said Van Nordan. "To the devil with the coats," said a member of the company; "get the bars and shovels." And the fire-boys rushed out with their hats on, the sleeves of their red shirts rolled up and their crowbars and shovels in their hands. And work they did, with all their heart and soul, delving away, reckless of their own lives, which were endangered every moment by the insecure walls, and the bricks, which were constantly falling. No sooner was a body seen, than the man who saw it would cry out, "I have one," and all the firemen would rush to that spot, and work like heroes to get the man out as soon as possible. And when they had him out, the daintiest hands could not lift him more tenderly. Police Surgeon W. H. Ensign, assisted by Dr. Westcott, were on the scene, and did all they could for the living and dead.

The good result of Sergt. Croker's smartness in telegraphing for Warden Brennan was at once perceptible. Warden Brennan, on receiving the telegraphic dispatch announcing the disaster, called his ambulance corps, consisting of Drs. Griffith, Oaks, Shaw, and Mitchell, and with four ambulances dashed to the scene, arriving there in an incredibly short time. As each wounded man was taken out, the doctors at once attended to him. There were buckets of water and sponges arranged on a bench, and the surgeons on receiving a wounded man washed the blood and dirt and dust from him, sewed up his wounds as best they could, bandaged him, hurried him into an ambulance, and drove the patient as quick as their fast horses could be driven to Bellevue Hospital. The labors of the physicians cannot be too highly commended, and Warden Brennan especially deserves praise for his humanity and hard work. One by one the wounded and dead were taken out and disposed of. As each body was carried from the building to the street on a stretcher and placed in an ambulance, a cry would rise from the immense crowd surrounding the street, and hundreds would follow the ambulance for blocks, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the unsightly features of some poor disfigured man. The feeling of the crowd was not a morbid one, for scores of the persons composing it feared for the safety of those they held dearest in life. The feeling was rather one of deep sorrow and indignation, and naturally so.

Frederick Hewlett, the foreman, was picked up badly bruised and cut about the body and head. He was taken to No. 319 West Eleventh street, the residence of Mr. Augustus Stevens, and cared for. In the Station-house the scene was a terrible one. As the dead bodies were brought in they were placed in the basement and covered over. Scores of women and children came to see them, and were brought to the chamber of horrors by Detective Brush and Roundsman La Rue. The scenes that followed were very affecting. One fine-looking man, wearing a plaid shirt, was brought in dead and terribly mangled. Soon after a little girl came in with a younger sister, and said, crying, "My father is dead below, and I want to see him." She was brought down stairs by Detective Brush, and entered the place where the bodies were. Casting a quick glance around the room, she cried out, while tears of joy ran streaming down her cheeks, "Oh, I'm so glad; he's not here." But as she turned to go out and bear the news to her mother, she caught sight of another body which she had not noticed. The poor child seemed for a moment to have been turned to stone, and then she shrieked out, "Oh, that's him! that's my father!" and fell on the floor in a faint. When she recovered she said that her father was Jeremiah Driscoll, of No. 125 Jackson square, a laborer. Driscoll, who was thirty-five years old, leaves a wife and three children. Among the dead bodies brought in was one of a young boy, whose life had been crushed out of him in an instant. Another little fellow came into the Station-house and said: "That's Johnny Foster. I'll go and tell his father." The poor man came soon after, and found his boy, whom he had left in the morning full of health and spirits, a mangled corpse.

The following is a complete list of the wounded, as taken from the records of the Police and the register at Bellevue Hospital:

James Burns, fifty years old, Irish, laborer, resides with his wife Maria at No. 456 West Eighteenth street; severe scalp wounds and contusions; critical.

Frank Rielly, thirty-five years, married, Irish, laborer, resides with his wife at No. 248 West Tenth street; lacerated wound of scrotum; dangerous.

Francis Reet, forty-two years, German, married, resides with his wife at No. 342 West Forty-fifth street; severe scalp wounds and contusions; critical.

John Kelly, forty-three years, plasterer, Irish, resides with his wife Mary at No. 150 Avenue C; fracture of leg and contusions of head; dangerous.

John Singer, twenty-nine years, German, laborer, married, resides with his wife Caterina at No. 356 West Fifty-second street; slight contusions of head and body.

Michael Garrity, twenty-five years, Irish, laborer, married, resides with his wife Mary at No. 757 Washington street; severe lacerations of jaw and head, and contusions of body; critical.

Richard Ramsey, twenty-seven years, Scotland, plasterer, of No. 450 West Thirty-second street, contusions and cuts about head and body; not serious. Taken home.

Thomas Fraynor, twenty-four years, Irish, bricklayer, resides at corner of Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue; contusions and cuts of head and body. Taken home.

Timothy Driscoll, twenty-seven years, laborer, Irish, resided at No. 125 Jackson square, with his brother Jeremiah, who was killed. Taken home.

Fred. Hewlett, foreman, severe cuts and bruises. Taken to residence in Jersey City.

The death-roll is even more appalling. As nearly as could be gathered amid the confusion consequent upon such a terrible scene the following is a complete list of the dead:

John Foster, seventeen years old, American, lived with his father at No. 443 West Thirteenth street.

Jeremiah Driscoll, thirty-five years old, Irish, laborer, lived with his wife and three children at No. 125 Jackson square.

Martin Fahy, twenty-five, Irish, laborer, single, resided with cousin at No. 4 Horatio street.

Cornelius Cronan, thirty-four years, Irish, laborer, resided with wife and family at No. 127 Mulberry street.

An unknown German framer.

An unknown laborer.

Jacob Ryder, forty years, American, framer, married, resided with his wife and family at Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue.

William Tay, laborer, Irish, residence unknown.

Commissioner William Laimbeer, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, visited the scene of the disaster, and left for Bellevue Hospital to render aid to the wounded. Many prominent citizens of the Ninth Ward endeavored to soften the sorrow of the wounded men's families by affording relief in the shape of money and provisions. Coroner Herrman, with Coroner Young, arrived at the station-house, and at once assumed charge of the case. The Coroner gave permits for the removal of those of the dead men, who were recognized, to their residences. As the families of the unfortunate men were poor, and could not pay an undertaker to remove them, Warden Brennan considerately placed the bodies in his ambulances and drove them to their desolate homes. The body of Fay, and the two unknown men were taken to the Morgue. Coroner Herrman then impaneled the following jury, composed of prominent citizens and merchants residing in the neighborhood: Stephen C. Ryder, carriage-maker, Charles street; E. C. Corvett, No. 55 Eighth avenue; Fras S. Lambert, No. 721 Washington street; Wm. Merton, No. 118 Greenwich avenue; William H. Rose, No. 531 Hudson street; H. M. Mayer, No. 572 Hudson street; James Dwyer, No. 288 West Twelfth street; James Greer, No. 247 West Nineteenth street; George S. Palmer, No. 6 Ninth avenue; D. J. Paxton, No. 176 Christopher street; R. S. Simpson, No. 10 Sixth avenue, and R. Cunningham, No. 256 West Seventeenth street. After viewing the bodies, Coroner Herrman, with the jury, proceeded to the scene of the disaster and inspected the ruins of the building. Coroner Herrman, after instructing the insurance patrol in charge of the building not to allow any of the beams to be taken away, discharged the jury, informing them that they would be notified when the day for the inquest would be fixed on.

Deputy Superintendent of Buildings Dudley, with Robert McGuinness, General Inspector of Buildings for the district south of Fourteenth street, visited the scene, and made an examination. They were at once able to trace the cause of the disaster to the falling of the gable, weakened by wind and rain, in consequence of it not being supported by braces. Even while they were making the investigation they found that the west side wall had bulged out four inches, endangering the lives of the firemen digging out the bodies. Superintendent Dudley at once ordered the firemen to suspend work, and had supports put to the walls. In making the examination they found the mortar of the gable actually in a paste which crumbled away on being pressed between the fingers. In response to questions by a TIMES reporter, Inspector McGuinness stated that the responsibility rested with the builder in not having braces put against the seventeen feet of gable which fell. This, he said, was a distinct violation of the law, which requires that in every new building or one in course of alteration the builder is required to see that the walls are properly braced and supported. Both Superintendent Dudley and Inspector McGuinness will be examined at the inquest and give important testimony.

At Bellevue Hospital the excitement was very great. The wounded on being received were quickly stripped by Warden Brennan and his nurses and placed in a separate ward. The utmost attention was paid them by the medical staff. Cronin, who died shortly after admission, was taken to the Morgue. The three unrecognized bodies, that of Wm. Fay, the unknown German framer, and the unknown laborer, were washed and placed on the marble slabs in the Morgue. Hundreds of persons visited the Morgue last night for the purpose of identifying the bodies. Women whose husbands had failed to return from work came eagerly to see if their worst fears were true, and went away gladdened with the knowledge that their home life was not broken up. The scene was a sadly impressive one, and fully denoted the intense excitement the horrible disaster occasioned in the City.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—8 P. M.—The barometric pressure has diminished in the New-England and Middle Atlantic States, where light southerly and south-westerly winds and areas of rain are reported; slightly increased pressure, higher temperature, and generally cloudy weather, with light variable winds in the Southern States; generally clear weather, with unchanged temperature in the lower lake region, and thence south-westward to Missouri; the pressure has increased in the upper lake region, where cool north-easterly to north-westerly winds, with clear and partly cloudy weather, are reported; high temperature and generally clear weather are reported from Iowa and Missouri.

The rivers have risen at New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville. The Mississippi River has fallen at Vicksburg, Memphis, and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy and threatening weather during the night, followed by less cloudiness, varying pressure, and high temperature to-morrow.

For the lower lake region and the eastern portion of the upper lake region, increased pressure, lower temperature, and generally clear weather, the winds continuing light and variable during the night, but shifting to northerly and easterly with increasing force on Saturday.

For the western portion of the lake region and thence westward to the Territories and southward to Missouri, slowly diminishing pressure, continued high temperature, with increasing south-easterly to southerly winds and slight cloudiness.

For the Southern States, light, variable winds, slightly rising temperature in the Mississippi Valley, and less cloudiness, except on the coast, where light rains may continue.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., 74½°; 9 A. M., 77°; 12 M., 79°; 3 P. M., 85°; 6 P. M., 80°; 9 P. M., 77°; 12 P. M., 74½°; average temperature yesterday, 77⅜°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Collector Casey and wife called on the President at Long Branch yesterday.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, went to sea at 7 o'clock last evening.

Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has returned to Washington and resumed his official duties.

Uncommonly heavy rains in Providence, R. I., yesterday, did some damage to the streets and parks.

One death from cholera occurred in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, the patient being sick only three hours.

A Memphis dispatch says a slight shock of earthquake was felt in that city at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Deacon Peter Barnum, aged ninety years, the last surviving uncle of P. T. Barnum, died at Danbury, Conn., yesterday.

The investigation into the Wawasset disaster was continued yesterday at Washington, but nothing was elicited showing the origin of the fire.

The game announced for yesterday, in Philadelphia, between the Atlantics and Athletics, did not come off, the former failing to put in an appearance.

John Hutton, of Schuylerville, a delegate to the Odd-fellows' Convention, at Albany, was found drowned, yesterday, near an abutment of the railroad bridge at East Albany.

The first bale of cotton of the new crop, received from Canton, Miss., was sold at auction yesterday in Memphis. It weighed 380 pounds, classed middling, and brought forty-one cents per pound.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce and City Council yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing the proposition to establish a line of steam-ships between Liverpool and Savannah.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., as a place of deposit and disbursement of public funds in the hands of officers of the War Department.

The contract for constructing the wooden sloop-of-war, bids for which were opened at the Navy Department on the 7th inst., will be awarded to Thomas Stack, of New-York, whose bid was $148,000.

Many of the tanneries along the line of the E. and N. A. Railroad, in Maine, have been compelled to suspend operations for the present, owing to a lack of orders. It is presumed that the suspension is caused by overproduction, and will continue but a short time.

The Secretary of War, in a general order, authorizes Quartermasters at frontier posts, on approval of the department commander, and in case competent enlisted men cannot be obtained, to employ, in addition to the post blacksmith, one citizen blacksmith for every fifteen teams in their possession.

Mary Ellen Burns, a colored woman, has commenced a civil suit, in the Scott County (Ky.) Circuit Court, against Benjamin Osborne for killing her husband, laying her damages at $10,000. Osborne, who is a white man, is said to be very wealthy. He has been fully committed, without bail, to answer the charge of murder.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Mining stocks are weak and dull. The following are the rates: Belcher, 66; Chollar, 35½; Crown Point, 82½; Savage, 35½; Raymond & Ely, 69; Ophir, 19.

REOPENING OF A SYNAGOGUE.

The Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, which has been closed for the last three months, was reopened yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. What was once an old and dilapidated looking structure, now presents an entirely new appearance. The whole interior has undergone a change. The ceiling has been frescoed in the highest style of art. It is divided into eleven panels, radiating from the centre, and here and there embellished with classic designs. In the centre the sun's rays are represented in blue and gold, with good effect. The walls are also neatly painted and divided into panels, in keeping with the ceiling. The crowning work of all is the tabernacle. Want of space forbids a description of it. It is certainly a masterly piece of work. Edward Kenny, of Brooklyn, was the architect. A. Kirk, of New-York, did the frescoing and decorations. The organ, a very fine one, is now being built in Brooklyn, and will be after a design furnished by the architect. It will be finished early next month. The synagogue is now one of the finest Jewish houses of worship in the City. Devotional exercises will hereafter be held as usual.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

THE CAPTAIN, OFFICERS, AND PART OF THE CREW LOST—THIRTY-SIX SURVIVORS HELD PRISONERS BY ARABS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Dispatches from Alexandria give particulars of the loss of a freighting steamer bound from Singapore and Shanghai to London. The vessel was wrecked in the Red Sea, near the eastern entrance. The Captain, officers, and some of the crew were lost. Thirty-six of the men succeeded in gaining the land, but fell into the hands of the Somaulees, a Mohammedan tribe on the shore of the Gulf of Aden, by whom they are held prisoners.

SPAIN.

DEPUTIES TO BE TRIED FOR PARTICIPATING IN INSURRECTION—ATTEMPT TO KILL DON ALFONSO.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The Cortes have authorized the prosecution by the Tribunals of Justice of nine Deputies who have been arrested for participating in the Communist and Cantonal insurrections.

Intelligence has reached this city that, on the 16th inst., an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos. The would-be assassin, whose motive is not stated, was taken and executed.

Advices from the North, which the Government deems trustworthy, report that the Carlist troops are discouraged and insubordinate.

CAPTAIN WERNER AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The London *Hour* states that the German Government contemplates proceeding against Capt. Werner, who took two Spanish war-vessels from the Cartagena insurgents.

The question of trying Capt. Werner by Court-martial is understood to be now held in consideration by the German Cabinet.

REPUBLICAN TROOPS ENTER BILBOA.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The Republican Army, under the command of Gen. Sanchez Bregua, numbering 12,000 men, has entered Bilboa. The Carlist forces occupying the city withdrew without offering battle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMORED ATTEMPT TO LIBERATE THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS BY BRIBERY—ALLEGED TURF SWINDLERS.

LONDON, Aug. 22—A rumor is current in the city this morning that an attempt to release the Bank of England forgers, Austin Bidwell and his confederates, from Newgate, by corrupting one of the prison officials, has been discovered, and that the keeper who had been tampered with is now under arrest. If true, the details of the affair are carefully suppressed by the authorities.

The *Times* this morning calls attention to an advertisement in a New-York paper of the firm of Wright, Robinson & Steele, who offer "systematic turf investments in connection with the English turf," and warns the public that these so-called betting agents are swindlers.

THE IRON LOCK-OUT AND STRIKE POSTPONED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The threatened lock-out by the iron-masters of Manchester of a portion of their operatives has been postponed for the present, a proposition having been made to submit the differences between employers and workmen to a committee of arbitration.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE CORSICAN COUNCIL GENERAL.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Prince Napoleon has been elected President of the Council General of Corsica by a majority of thirty votes.

In accepting the position he delivered an address to the Council, recommending that its proceedings be confined to matters of departmental interest.

COMBINATIONS AGAINST THE BOURBON MONARCHISTS.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of the members of the Left to-day, it was decided to seek the support of the Left Centre, to prevent the success of the plans of the Fusionists and Legitimists for the re-establishment of the Bourbon Monarchy.

PRUSSIA.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY CLOSED.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, has ordered the Roman Catholic Seminary at Posen to be closed.

VENEZUELA.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE AT LAGUAYRA AND MARACAIBO.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Advices from Laguayra to the 9th inst. have been received. Matters were apparently quiet, but recruiting had again been commenced, with the object of keeping a check on the Governor of Maracaibo, who continues to show signs of insubordination to the authority of President Guzman Blanco.

HAYTI.

UNDISTURBED MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Advices from Jacmel to the 10th inst. report that a meeting of the Legislative Chambers was finally held at Port-au-Prince on the 3d of July, amid great festivities. It was feared that political disturbances would take place during the meeting, owing to the animosity of certain members toward the present Government. The wise action of President Saget, however, dispelled all apprehension.

SAN DOMINGO.

REPORTED REVERSES TO BAEZ—A GENERAL POCKETS THE MONEY TO PAY THE TROOPS.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—From San Domingo news comes that the Revolutionists under Luperon have gained a decided advantage over the troops of President Baez. It is the general opinion that Luperon will finally be successful. Advices from Puerto Platte to the 8th inst. report that the Government troops met with heavy losses in recent encounters with the revolutionary forces on the frontier. A general discontent seems to prevail among the people, and dissensions have arisen between Gens. Casseres and Garcia, the chief commanders of the Dominican Army, owing to the partiality shown by President Baez toward the former, to whom he sent $10,000 for the payment of his troops, which Casseres pocketed. Murders are of daily occurrence, and political arrests are frequent. Money is exceedingly scarce, and business is at a standstill.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 22.—Rev. James Riddle, the Republican candidate for Governor of Delaware in 1866, and now member of the National Republican Committee for this State, died here last evening, aged seventy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LIFE OF JOHN MILTON AND HISTORY OF HIS TIME. By DAVID MASSON, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. III. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

The first volume of this work was published so far back as 1859, and the second two years ago. In 1873 we get only the third volume —and by no means the last. At the end of this book John Milton is only forty-one years old, and he has twenty-six years more to live—through the protectorate of Cromwell, and then through the recoil and rush of King and Cavaliers at the Restoration—a period of mighty change, during which he must endure the storm and darkness of evil days and evil tongues, and write his two grand poems of "Paradise," which are to give his native country—not in the least thankful to him for the gift—the privilege of ranking, in the rare dignity of epic song, with the two great nations of classic antiquity. There will be two volumes more, at least, and the last may overlap somewhere about the centenary year of our independence. It will be a work which will leave to any future biographers of John Milton little more to do than pick their materials out of it, in the manner of those mediæval architects of Rome who were in the habit of quarrying the Coliseum for their building-stones.

This work will not be a bare biography. The central figure of John Milton is set in a large historic frame, and surrounded by the grouped achievements, and accessories of that stronger age of England. The man was renowned as a statesman before he was generally recognized as a poet. He was a powerful and dreaded pamphleteer, and helped with his pen the cause for which Cromwell and Fairfax fought so resolutely with the sword. Dr. Masson has brought to his task a rare power of industry and research, making use of everything in the half-forgotten records of that time that may throw light upon his main subject, and quoting curiously from old pamphlets, State papers, political broadsides, and popular ballads. Among the larger movements of that day we find, presented in a brief and graphic way, the Assembly of Westminster Divines, (1643)—the Biblical Town Hall of the Commonwealth—sitting in Solemn Inquest on the Body of the Thirty-nine Articles, laid on a table in the chapel of Henry VII.—within ear-shot of Elizabeth Tudor and Mary Stuart, both resting in their tombs close by. Then the Solemn League and Covenant, so renowned in story and in song:

"The Solemn League and Covenant
Came whigging up the hills, man;"

the march of the Scottish Army across the border; and subsequently the heroic onsets on Montrose in the highlands, with "Colkitto and Gallasp," winning battles at Inverlochy, Auldearn, Alford, and Kilsyth; the King's surrender to his Scotsmen; the strategy of his flights and plots; and then his trial and death—the last exciting an interest beyond that of ordinary events. Along with such matters, we have notices of the religious enthusiasms and blasphemies of the time; from which one may gather the unfamiliar fact that the Scots of 1640 could be as wild and free-thinking as the Frenchmen of 1789.

Alternating with all this variety of illustration, the biography is carried on in a style which seems admirably fitted to the subject, for it is formed somewhat on that of Milton's own century—an animated and idiomatic style, which marks, more or less, the literature of that period, between the popular diatribes of John Knox and his imitators, and the homely and impressive manner of John Bunyan. Dr. Masson's style is very colloquial—too much so in the opinion of some critics. Our author, like his countryman, Mr. Carlyle, though with more felicity, is, what all writers must be, an artist who understands the grand organ he plays on—the English language—and knows how to produce the best effects of his instrument. Under his treatment, the life of Milton has the attraction of a new biography in our literature. And therefore Dr. Masson's pages are sure to interest all readers.

Milton was born with a somewhat feminine organization of mind, sensitive, and prone to exasperation, (at school his companions were in the habit of calling him *Miss* Milton;) and perhaps his natural tendency was strengthened by his vocation as a pedagogue—a man of peremptory, didactic ways. Such a man, at the age of thirty-four, and a gay-hearted girl-wife, of the Cavalier class and little more than half his age, would naturally find several things in the way of a happy understanding. Everybody who has read Byron's verses will remember how the republican poet was—

"A harsh sire, odd spouse,
For the first Mrs. Milton left his house."

She left it, in fact, during the honeymoon, or some few weeks subsequently. Their differences were for a long time "a puzzle to posterity," like those of the Byrons in days nearer our own. But Dr. Masson tells us enough to make the matter sufficiently clear to those who can draw inferences. The girl-wife was a lively young Royalist, who loved a merry, and, perhaps, a roystering, home in the country. But that house in Aldersgate-street, with grandfather Milton twanging a guitar in the garret, and spouse Milton sitting at a desk in the parlor, with the Cynegetica of Oppian and the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, one on each side of him, and writing for the Roundheads against the gracious King Charles, were too much for her. She grew low-spirited, and was, of course, argued with in the style of Adam expostulating with Eve in the Garden of Eden, and lectured on the duty of a wife. She might have been set down to learn the Greek alphabet. At any rate, she would "go home to her mother," and the author of *Tetrachordon*, with a motion of his hand, bade her go. In his three terrible tracts on "Divorce"—the First Treatise, the *Bucer* pamphlet, and the *Tetrachordon*—the poet lets us gather from several expressions that the poor girl-wife, who was not in very robust health, had a great many "repugnances," and it is not difficult to infer that he was not sufficiently indulgent to her ways, and that the woman's part of his own nature made him too fond of his own will.

Be this as it may, the girl-wife left Milton; and when he sent for her, at the end of a few months, she refused to go back to him. Thence came the towering of his passions about his offended supremacy, and he published in that year (1643) his first tract on the Liberty of Divorce. Subsequently appeared the other tracts above mentioned—all bristling with Biblical justifications, and astonishing or offending most Englishmen and Englishwomen by the novel audacity of his sentiments. Milton went still further. He announced his intention of marrying again—as a deserted husband! He was at that time acquainted with a charming and intellectual Miss Davis, to whom he addressed one of his finest sonnets; and he would probably have carried out his threat—for, as Dr. Masson says, his intellectual courage was wonderful—if his girl-wife and *dolce guerra* had not capitulated, in 1645, after a bombardment of nearly two years. She came upon him suddenly at the house of Mr. Blackborough, in St. Martins-le-Grand, knelt down in tearful confusion, and begged him to forgive her and take her home. Biography leaves that remarkable tête-à-tête to the imagination, for no one ever reported it. But it is probable enough that the poet looked, at first, and spoke, somewhat in the style of his own Samson Agonistes addressing the false wife Delilah; and then, overpowered by the face before him, in the style of Adam, when, after the Fall, he relents, and pardons her whom he had vituperated as the cause of all their sorrow. At any rate, the result is highly to the poet's honor. The charming Mary Davis, who so loved his power of harmonious verse, is set aside, and she who was so lately dispraised as illiterate and uncompanionable carries him away—not to that unlucky old home in Aldersgate-street, however, but to a much larger and more commodious house at Barbican, which, among other advantages, has some spare bedrooms for any chance visitors from the country. This was a happy result for all concerned; and it might have been promoted not alone by the threat of a new marriage, but by the fact that the King's cause was undergoing a series of reverses, and the Powell royalists must have thought it would be a good thing to have the shelter of Milton's home and protection during the triumph of their enemies. And so, in fact, it proved to be; for they all soon came to Barbican and lived for some time with our poet, who received them with a house-warming that must have taken away from his girl-wife any further desire to run away from him—if she ever again entertained it.

Milton's fury again at his political antagonists does not seem to have been so easily mollified as was his conjugal asperity in the foregoing instance. He gloried in a stiff controversy, and used his arguments in the style of a gladiator—sometimes, it must be added, in the style of a termagant. He could manage the vocabulary of personal abuse as completely as he could modulate the musical charm and cadence of the English heroic verse. In dealing with an adversary he could "wrap him up," as Dr. Masson observes, "in the rags of his own logic, and then kick him along as a foot-ball through a mile of mud." Our author then goes on to describe the poet's polemic manner in this way:

"'I mean not to dispute Philosophy with this Pork,' he says near the beginning; 'this clod of an antagonist,' he calls him at the next kick; 'a serving-man both by nature and function, an idiot by breeding, and a solicitor by presumption,' is the third propulsion; after which we lose reckoning of the number of the kicks, they come sometimes so ingeniously fast. 'Basest and hungriest inditer,' 'groom,' 'rank pettifogger,' 'mere and arrant pettifogger,' 'no antic hobnail at a morris but is more handsomely facetious,' 'a boar in a vineyard,' 'a snout in this pickle,' 'the serving-man at Addlegate,' (suggested by 'the maids at Aldgate,') 'this odious fool,' 'the noisome stench of his rude slot,' 'the hide of a varlet,' 'such an unswilled hogshead,' 'such a cock-brained solicitor,' 'not a golden, but a brazen ass;' 'barbarian, the shame of all honest attorneys, why do they not hoist him over the bar and blanket him?'—such are a few of the varied elegancies. Two or three of them break the bounds within which modern taste permits quotation."

These traits will help to give the general reader some newer idea of the poet of *Paradise Lost;* and they are the only parts of the picture that need be touched on in a notice like the present. Milton, in his own day, as the champion of Cromwell and the Roundheads and the author of the *Justification of the King's Execution,* which was published soon after that event, was denounced and detested by the greater part of the English nation—in this somewhat resembling that other champion of a central British faction, Dr. Jonathan Swift, who, sixty years later, shared the peril and the obloquy which overwhelmed the great Tory Ministry of Queen Anne. Milton's evil days and evil tongues survived himself and darkened the roadways of his fame, as we may gather from the fact that Dr. Johnson, in his *Lives of the English Poets,* speaks of him with unconcealed bitterness, at a distance of a century from the great poet's death. Indeed, it is very probable that the growth of Milton's popularity as an epic poet, however slow, was mainly due to those Saturday papers, written in the *Spectator* by Joseph Addison in 1711, to point out the many beauties and sublimities of *Paradise Lost.*

Be this as it may, however, we may be permitted to think, in our own age, that, after all, the epic poetry of Milton was not calculated to be popular in a country like England, outgrowing inevitably all the traditions of antiquity and the customary reverence of the elder generations of men. The "mysteries" of the Middle Ages died out by a law of progress, and the latest and grandest of them could not bear up against the fate which had consigned the rest to the silence of old library shelves and black-letter crypts. The plot of *Paradise Lost*—drawn from the two ends of the Bible, Genesis and the Apocalypse—is worked out with a machinery as rude and simple as that of the *Iliad* and the *Æneid,* works which were never (in those shapes) the poetry of the people, Hellenic or Italian. The *Iliad* was certainly gathered up from a number of folk-lore ballads current in the Greek-speaking lands and isles—the *Troica,* or "Narratives," of Pelasgian times—and put into the present form, with the fanciful addition of the supernatural actors, by the Peisistratids and other men of culture, and so, by a remarkable fatality, taken away from the mass of the people to be the heir-loom, so to speak, of the ruling and literary classes. The *Æneid,* as everybody is aware, is the work of one scholarly man—a plagiarism from the Athenian model, little known outside the great Roman libraries, and hardly ever read by the mass of the Italian people, who had in their own Fescennine and Atellan literature, something better suited to their tastes. *Paradise Lost,* written after the manner of those classic models, has had the fate of such elaborate productions, brought into a shapely condition, just at the time when the growing intelligence of the world was carrying the minds of men beyond them. That bringing of the Deity and His Son into downright battle controversy with Lucifer and his fiends was a mistake, and something worse in a country like reformed England; while a very effective "epopee" could have been wrought out with only the angels on both sides—whether gathered together on the battlements of heaven, or contesting the trampled sward of the newly-created Gan-Eden. And even in such a mêlée, the artillery should never be brought forward! And yet, it is a curious fact, that the very same device of the heavy ordnance is made use of in the *Purana Shasters* of Eastern India which describe the terrible conflict of the Dewta and the Ossoors, the Good and Bad Angels of the Hindoo mythology—a curiosity of poetic literature worthy the notice of Prof. Max Muller, and the other Orientalists.

Dr. Masson's valuable and suggestive work of 730 pages is one very capable of making a critic or commentator too prolix for his newspaper readers. For the rest it is got up in the finest typographical style, and in that large octavo shape which should be termed the royal octavo—if, indeed, it is not so named already. But there is one thing wanting to the completeness of this historic biography, and that is, a series of portraits giving the "counterfeit presentments" of those celebrities who have played such memorable parts on the stage of republican England.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ROMAN LAW. By JAMES HADLEY, LL. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Of course we do not intend to say that the present book is as agreeable reading as the late Prof. Hadley's other posthumous work on Philology. But in its own way, and as an academical class-book, it will have its value for those college men whose business it is to study the nature and history of the Roman law. It treats of the body of civil law, as it was compiled by order of the Emperor Justinian, in the sixth century, from the vast mass of Roman enactments, beginning with the Twelve Tables, in 450 B. C., and accumulating for a thousand years. Justinian thought probably that the making of a new Code would give new life to the empire and arrest its decline just as people nowadays think the building of splendid new theatres, with scenery and costumes of an appropriate kind, will renovate a national drama, or that the magnificent architecture of cities will secure the moral advancement of a people. But he was mistaken. The empire went down in spite of the Tribonian code. It is very probable that the influence of these Latin codes on the civilization of Europe has not been so prevalent as modern authors would have us believe. It could not keep the laws of the Goths and Teutons out of Italy; and any one acquainted with those ancient codes of the Salian Franks, Werini, Burgundians, Lombards, and Saxons, will be apt to conclude that those barbarians were wise enough to enact laws for themselves, and that these laws, and the spirit of them, were perpetuated in the European kingdoms of a subsequent era—those of France and Spain as well as the rest. Considering the tendency of native laws and languages to resist and overpower the customs and speech introduced by foreigners, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that historic writers are too apt to overestimate the Italian codes. At the same time, the study of these forms a rational part of that antiquarianism which gratifies the curiosity of all men of culture; and, as the colleges still give it an honorable place in their curriculum, it must be respected accordingly. A knowledge of the ancient laws of men enables us to understand, more or less, their thoughts and mode of life; and in this way, it may be termed an elucidation of history. In the present introduction, Prof. Hadley arranged his matter with his customary good sense and precision of language.

CORNWALL. By LOUIS BEACH. Newburg, N. Y.: E. M. RUTTENBER & SON.

Cornwall, rising on the western bank of our American Rhine—the Macanituck, of the Algonquins—and about fifty-five miles from New-York, is largely indebted to nature, but will also owe much, in the future, to Mr. Beach, who is its first historian, and who, in this handsomely-illustrated book, has made it a labor of love to celebrate the thousand attractions of that notable mountain site, the sometime home of the vanished Woaranecks and Werepekes. Here we have the Indian story of that ground, then its Revolutionary history; its surrounding hills—

The mountains that like giants stand
To sentinel enchanted land;

its climate and dry temperature that promote hunger and sleep and repel consumption; its cave of the Cro' Nest; its mineral spring, that has "all the elements of the celebrated Concord Spring waters;" its forty mountain tarns, and, among a crowd of other attractions, West Point with its Flirtation Walk. Taking a wider view and rising on a wind of prophecy, our author foresees the day "when Cornwall Bay will be a harbor with a teaming industry on its shores;" and beyond a doubt the day will come when our Macanituck, from the Battery to Albany, will become a populous thoroughfare of trade and travel, winding between two continuous rows of towns, villages, and private homesteads, all furnishing the most cheerful spectacles of picturesque beauty and material prosperity.

HISTORY OF GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSIC LITERATURE. By Rev. A. LOUAGE, C. S. C. New-York: APPLETON & Co.

Here we have the literature of classic antiquity put into a book which will fit very conveniently into a good-sized waistcoat pocket. It is an excellent little manual, comprehending, in brief, what is "writ large" in Lemprière and Anthon. Mr. Louage has done his work with a power of compression and a precision which are really admirable, and no one who would make himself acquainted on very easy terms and in a short time with the chief names, works, facts, points, and other characteristics of classic literature, should be without this well-written and handsomely-illustrated little book.

THE LIFE OF REV. ALFRED COOKMAN. By HENRY B. RIDGEWAY, D. D. With an Introduction by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, LL. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

To the religious world this work will be a very welcome biography, recording as it does the career of a most amiable man and conscientious Christian minister. A biography like this has the force of a thousand sermons.

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted amending rule 33 of the Police Department, in relation to the action of the Police force with respect to gaming-houses, policy-shops, &c. The rule referred to will hereafter appear on the records of the Department as follows:

"Rule 33—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to enforce the law of the State and the ordinances of the City of New-York, and to abate all places kept and used for lewd or obscene purposes or amusements, and, in pursuance of the orders of the Board of Police, take lawful proceeding to abate gambling-houses, rooms, premises, and places used and kept for the sale of lottery tickets or policies. The Superintendent, Inspectors and Captains, on receiving any complaint from any source against any gambling-house, room or premises, shall respectively report such complaint in writing to the Board of Police, and when any action shall have been taken by them against any such gambling-house, room or premises, the action shall be reported in writing to the Board without delay." The Superintendent was directed to promulgate this rule in a general order to the force.

A resolution was adopted ordering that the drilling of the Police force with muskets be discontinued until further orders. It was also resolved that in future the President of the Board try all complaints preferred against police officers, with power to call to his aid, when necessary, the other members of the Board.

Acting Sergt. William J. Linden, of the Eighth Precinct, was promoted to be full Sergeant, and the following-named Sergeants were transferred: Sergt. Thomas Huff, from Thirty-second to Twenty-fourth Precinct; Sergt. John J. Fitzgerald, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second Precinct; Sergt. Thomas Reilly, from the Fifth to Seventh Precinct; Sergt. Wm. Thompson, from the Seventh to Fifth Precinct.

YOUNG BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Terence F. Wynne, who keeps a new one-story frame junk-shop, at No. 115 Columbia street, Brooklyn, having found that for several weeks he had lost a portion of his stock every night, in a very mysterious way, and having no confidence in the police, resolved, on Thursday night, to become his own detective, and therefore secreted himself in the building, having first given it the usual appearance of having been locked up for the night. For some time the lonely watch was unrewarded; but at last Wynne heard a crashing sound at one side of the house. Soon after he saw a clap-board removed, followed by one or two others, and in a little while a boy was seen forcing a way through the opening. Wynne allowed him to get inside, and then without much difficulty made him a prisoner. Upon taking him to the Third Precinct Police Station, the prisoner gave the name of William Myers, aged fifteen, a laborer, but refused his address. He said he had been assisted by John Flynn, aged twelve years. The police went in search of Flynn, and found him in an unoccupied house on State street. Both prisoners were yesterday held on the charge of burglary. The police say the reason why they had not previously seen the operations of these two young burglars, was that the side of the house was hidden by a high fence, behind which they had worked.

A RAILROAD AGENT DROWNED.

Coroner Jones yesterday held an inquest on the body of the man found on Thursday in the East River, at the foot of King street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Sheppard had identified the body as that of her husband, Josiah F. Sheppard, of No. 240 East Twenty-sixth street, the agent at Hoboken for the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, who left Hoboken on Saturday evening in a row-boat, for the purpose of crossing to Twenty-sixth street, New-York. He was known to have had in his possession about $300, and a voucher for $100; besides a watch, chain, studs, and some papers. Although the watch, &c., were found on the body, the money and vouchers had disappeared, and no clue could be obtained as to their whereabouts, or as to how he came in the water; it was supposed the boat might have been run down by a passing steamer. A verdict to that effect having been returned, the body was delivered to the wife, to be taken to New-York for interment.

THE APACHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—News from Arizona to the 16th says: "Six hundred Tonto Apaches, having heard a rumor that a body of Coyote Apaches, enemies of theirs, were coming to their reservation to fight them, fled to the mountains. Their chief remained on the reservation. Having learned that their fears were groundless, the Indians signified to the chief their willingness to return, and nearly all had come back."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy have submitted their report to the Secretary of War. The Board consisted of M. Russell Thayer, President; A. L. Chopin, of Wisconsin, Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia; Henry B. Curtis, of Ohio; William T. Early, of Virginia; J. L. G. McKewn, of Illinois; James H. McMullan, of Maine; J. W. Stevenson, Senator from Kentucky; John Sherman, Senator from Ohio; L. P. Poland, Representative from Vermont; John Coburn, Representative from Indiana, and S. S. Marshall, Representative from Illinois.

The Board say the Superintendent, the Professors, and all the officers of the Academy furnished every possible facility to enable the Board to make its investigation as thorough as possible. Every place was thrown open to the Board and its committees, and full information given upon all subjects. The scrutiny of the Board into the affairs of the Academy, its discipline, instruction, and general administration has, consequently, been very thorough.

The skill, exactness, and beauty of the movements which characterized the performance of the cadets in the various drills and exercises, were such as to reflect the very highest credit upon themselves and upon the Commandant of the cadets and other military instructors, whose talents and assiduity have brought the corps to a degree of proficiency which, probably, has never been surpassed in the history of the Academy. No one can, witness the military exercises of the corps of cadets without a sentiment of national pride in the institution which produces such perfect results.

The Board of Visitors having been summoned to West Point a week in advance of the commencement of the annual examinations were thereby furnished an opportunity of attending the daily recitations of the cadets in their several section-rooms. The members of the Board availed themselves to the fullest extent of this opportunity to observe the daily routine of instruction in the several departments of the Academy. The result of this observation, continued daily for an entire week, was extremely satisfactory. The ability of the Professors and instructors in all the departments, and that of their assistants, and their zeal in the performance of their duties, were everywhere manifest, and afford the most satisfactory assurance that the high reputation of the Academy in these departments is fully maintained at the present time. Everywhere in the section-rooms the Board observed with pleasure the great pains which were taken by the Professors and their assistants, not only that the cadet should know his lesson, but that he should understand it, and be able to give the reasons for the several propositions and processes involved in it. The average of proficiency shown in these daily recitations was high. Failures were rare, and the performance of the higher sections often admirable. The demeanor of the cadets in the section-room was dignified and attentive. They were, however, frequently wanting in distinctness of pronunciation and sometimes in facility of expression, a circumstance tending to confirm the Board in an opinion expressed elsewhere in this report, namely: That it is greatly to be desired that the course of instruction should, if possible, be somewhat enlarged by allowing some time to be given to literary and historical studies, and to exercises in elocution. The Board are aware that the object of the Academy is to give a purely military education; but even a purely military education cannot be said at the present day to be complete which omits wholly from its course instruction in history and letters.

On the 29th of May, and on several subsequent days, the Board attended the examination of candidates for admission to the Academy. The examination of members of the graduating class commenced on the 5th of June, and was succeeded in due course by that of the lower classes. The whole examination occupied a period of two weeks, two sessions being held daily, and the examination of different sections of the lower classes proceeding before distinct committees of the Academic Board at the same time. In the public examinations, as in the daily recitations, each section of the various classes was examined by itself.

The graduating class was examined in engineering, mineralogy, and geology, ordnance and gunnery, ethics and law, and in cavalry tactics, in all of which the members of the class, with very few exceptions, acquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and their instructors, and, both by their proficiency in their studies and their soldierly behavior, impressed the Board most favorably with the results of the training which they had received.

On the 13th of June the Board had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting ceremonies attending the graduation of the First Class, forty-two in number—a scene always impressive in its character, and rendered more so than usual on the present occasion by the presence of the President of the United States, who delivered to the graduates their diplomas, and that of the Secretary of State and the General of the Army, both of whom made brief and appropriate addresses to the class.

The Board, as well by careful observation in the section-rooms as at the public examinations, have made diligent inquiry into the character and quality of the work of education done at West Point, and give the results of the investigation under topics distinctly defined.

The Board, in view of the fact presented, earnestly renew the recommendation of former Boards of Visitors, for the introduction into the course of a Department of Rhetoric and English Literature. It is suggested that the present Academic Board be charged with the special duty of considering and reporting on some readjustment of the course of study, with a view to the accomplishment of this important object by proper legislation. The requisitions and examinations of candidates for admission to the Academy engaged the particular attention of the Board. By law candidates are required to be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, to have bodies in every respect sound and healthy, and minds of good natural capacity, made by instruction "proficient in reading and writing, including orthography, in the elements of English grammar, in descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and in the history of the United States. In arithmetic the various operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reduction, simple and compound proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions, must be thoroughly understood and readily performed." After careful consideration, the Board are satisfied that this standard of requisitions cannot be changed with any advantage. Certainly, in justice to the object of this Academy, it ought not to be lowered. In the present condition of some parts of our country, it cannot properly be raised. The faithful carrying out of the conditions required by law is essential to maintain and gradually improve the intellectual character of this institution. In the application of these conditions there is a considerable range within which the terms may be made easy or severe, at the discretion of the examiners. The Board have been pleased to observe, however, that in the examinations of this year a fair medium course has been pursued. The error, if any, has certainly not been on the side of extreme severity. The perfect impartiality of these examinations has also been quite manifest. The fact that of 134 appointees, so large a number as forty-nine were rejected on the literary examination, was a surprise to the Board, as no doubt it will be to the country. The Board take occasion to say, from their own observation on the spot, that this result is due not to any undue elevation of the standard of admission, nor to any excessive severity in the examination, but in some cases to the inconsiderateness in making the appointments; in others to the failure of the appointee to appreciate the honor and duty to which he is called; in a few others to the lack of facilities for preliminary education, and, most of all, to want of thoroughness in the schools of the country with respect to the primary work. The Academy owes it to itself and to its influence as a national institution on the whole system of popular education, to render and publish to the world this honest verdict. If our school boards and superintendents and teachers in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, will but heed the verdict, and use due diligence to correct this great defect, some abiding good may come from the mortifying experience of this year's examination of candidates for admission to the Academy.

There is demanded for a place in this Academy, as in all responsible positions in society, a thorough mastery of those simple elements of knowledge which are indispensable to form an intelligent citizen, an accurate observer, a trustworthy agent, or a sound and judicious leader of men. With the appointment announced a year beforehand, and the intervening time wisely improved, no candidate of ordinary mental capacity need fail to pass his examination. Therefore the Board recommend that all candidates be summoned to the Academy one month before the examination, and that instructors be detailed to instruct them daily in the studies upon which they are to be examined.

The Board say it is a delicate and oftentimes a most difficult duty to graduate punishments to offenses. This duty, the Board entertain no doubt, has been most conscientiously discharged by the authorities of the Academy, and what has already been said upon the subject is intended as an expression of the sense of the Board in reference to the great care which should be exercised in the treatment of this subject, and not as a criticism upon the application of discipline in particular cases which have occurred.

The outrageous practice of "hazing" new cadets has been in a great measure suppressed by the firm and vigilant administration of the present Superintendent. The Board report that efficient progress has been made, and is still being made, toward the total extermination of this discreditable practice. The petty tyranny formerly exercised toward the inexperienced young men just entering military life, as demoralizing as it is reprehensible, is rapidly disappearing, and no pains, the Board feel assured, are being spared by the Superintendent and his subordinates to eradicate it entirely. It is a practice most injurious in its tendency and effects. To submit to it willingly begets a spirit that is cringing and unmanly. To resist, begets one that is brutal. To yield, with the purpose of further revenge, is hardening in the extreme. The Board deem it advisable to clothe only those cadets with authority over the newly-admitted cadets who have themselves had at least two years' experience in the discipline of the Academy. The old rule that to learn to obey is the first step toward learning to command, is as applicable here as elsewhere.

The Board report that a scrutiny protracted in its extent and particular in its details has convinced them that the affairs of the Academy are administered with efficiency, judgment, and fidelity to the ends of its institution, and they think it due to the Superintendent, who is responsible for the administration of the Academy, that this conviction should be clearly and unequivocally expressed in their official report. They also speak in like terms of all the separate Departments of the Academy; and, in conclusion, the Board report that its present condition is in all respects sound and good, and that it is fulfilling the purposes of its establishment in the most satisfactory manner, reflecting honor upon those who are charged with its administration, and verifying, by its progress and by the solid benefits which it confers upon the country, the wisdom and foresight of its founders. For seventy years its beneficial influences have gone forth, repaying its debt of gratitude to the country and making a record which renders it impregnable to all assaults, and secure in the confidence, the pride, and the affection of the people of the United States. No longer upon the defensive or requiring the vindication of its friends, its results are written in imperishable history. No longer "a foundling, barely existing among the mountains," it presents itself now in the full maturity of its strength and manly vigor, recognized and maintained as the acknowledged and cherished offspring of the nation.

THE GALLOWS.

TWO NEGROES EXECUTED IN MARYLAND—SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Two executions, both of negroes, occurred in Maryland to-day. At a few minutes past 7 o'clock this morning, Levin Palmer, aged thirty-five years, was executed at Towsentown, Baltimore County, for rape; and at Baltimore City, shortly after 10 o'clock, James West, a young man of twenty-three, was executed for murder.

In August, 1870, Palmer, with an accomplice, Wm. H. Pritchard, a colored boy, seventeen years old, committed an assault upon a young German girl, who had gone out to gather blackberries in Baltimore County, about six miles from the city, and ravished her in a most brutal manner. Both were arrested and committed to jail at Towsentown in January, 1871. Palmer made his escape from jail at the time. Pritchard was tried in March, 1871, convicted, and executed on Sept. 29.

Palmer was recaptured in December 1872, tried at the May term of the court this year, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged to-day. Palmer prayed last night until 9 o'clock, after which he took supper, at the conclusion of which he remarked to those present, "A good night to all; a kind good night to all. I wish you all a happy night's rest." He then offered a short prayer, sang a hymn, and retired at 10 o'clock. At 12 o'clock he was awakened and told his uncle had come. He remarked he was glad, and immediately fell asleep, and slept well until half-past four this morning, when he arose and commenced praying, occupying about fifteen minutes. His uncle went to see him about ten minutes of 5 o'clock, and the two sung and prayed about fifteen minutes, Palmer being very loud in his prayer. He next swept out his cell, as he has done regularly since his confinement, and after finishing, stood at the door of his cell smoking a cigar, and watching the other prisoners engaged in sweeping. He was allowed to come out in the corridor, and there talked in a pleasant manner with several of the prisoners. Shortly afterward Sheriff Robinson, Deputy Sheriff Owings, with Rev. Mr. Stitt, his spiritual adviser, entered his cell and joined in the religious ceremonies. Palmer became so greatly excited that he actually raved, and seemed to entirely forget himself. In the excess of his religious frenzy, he shouted, clapped his hands, jumped up, knelt down, shook hands with all, and threw himself into various attitudes. When his uncle parted with him he clung to him, but they were separated with great tenderness. Both shed tears freely. The last sacrament was next administered to Palmer, after which he became quiet.

The religious ceremonies being concluded, Sheriff Robinson placed a shroud of white muslin over the convict, it reaching below his knees, after which his hands were tied. Palmer remained remarkably calm and patient. The march to the gallows was then commenced, the prisoner saying as he left his quarters, "Good-by, old jail." He descended the steps with firmness, and when he reached the pavement he halted and said in a loud voice, "Good-by, friends and relations all; I am going home to Jesus." The other prisoners, who were locked in their cells, but looking at him, responded, "Good-by," "Good-by." Palmers then ascended the gallows with an elastic step, but evinced fear when he stood on the trap. A short time was spent in prayer while the cap was placed over his face, his legs tied, and the noose adjusted. Palmer muttered, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," "Lord Jesus receive my soul," and shortly afterward the trap sprung and Palmer fell with a thud. For two minutes the body writhed, hands twitched convulsively, and there were other evidences of suffering. In about fifteen minutes all was still. After hanging twenty-three minutes the body was lowered, pronounced dead, and given to his friends.

The execution of West was for the murder of his paramour, Anna Gibson, in March last, with a hatchet. He was tried at the April term of the Criminal Court, was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged to-day. Within a few weeks past a number of petitions, signed by several of the jurors who tried West and others interested in the case, have been laid before the Governor urging the commutation of his sentence, or a respite, to all of which Gov. Whyte responded, declining to interfere, saying the law must take its course.

About 5 o'clock this morning West awoke and took a bath, after which he asked as a special favor that he be permitted to view the gallows. His wish was granted, and West carefully inspected the scaffold. He was then conducted to his cell, where he was attended by Rev. Fathers Noonan and Gore, Mr. Van Daal, of St. Francis Xavier's Church, and Rev. Father Dausch, of St. Vincent's, his religious advisers. The religious ceremonies were concluded a little before 10 o'clock, when the prisoner, dressed in a black coat and light pants, with his arms pinioned, led by Sheriff Kane, and attended by the priests, proceeded to the gallows, Father Noonan reciting the "Litany for a Happy Death," which was audibly responded to by the prisoner and the priests. The prisoner ascended the scaffold with a firm step, when Father Noonan recited the "Last Indulgence for the Hour of Death," to which West loudly responded. On being asked by Sheriff Kane if he desired to make any statement, the prisoner answered in the negative. The white cap was then placed over his head, the rope around his neck, and at 10:03 the trap sprung, and the body fell.

In an instant the scene was terrible and sickening. His whole body was in a violent struggle, swaying to and fro, his hands clutched convulsively and were drawn up and down, and his head moved back and forth with spasmodic jerks. The blood gushed from his nostrils, saturating the white cap in front and behind and streaming down his neck and shoulders. The spasms continued between five and eight minutes, after which the body was at rest. At 10:25 it was lowered, examined by Dr. Houck, and pronounced dead. Father Noonan then recited the prayers for the souls of the departed, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Psalm and the "De Profundis."

Shortly preceding the execution several statements, signed by the prisoner, were handed to the reporters, one which was addressed to the public denying charges heretofore published, representing him as a common thief, and as having served several terms in the Penitentiary. It concludes: "Ever since I was able to work I have earned my living by hard labor. Once I was arrested for stealing and three times for fighting. These are the only charges against me, and I never was in the Penitentiary," and another lengthy statement is in the nature of a confession, in which he says: "I feel exceedingly sorry for what I did, but at the same time, confess I never intended to commit willful murder, but that the bad treatment which my own child received and excess of drinking had led me to commit the crime for which now I have to lay down my life. Not knowing the laws of the country, I have no objection to make against my trial, verdict or sentence; but if anything should have been unfair, either on the part of the witnesses or of the jury, I forgive them with all my heart, for I know well that they would not have intentionally done so, and even if so I forgive them, for it behooves a true Christian to forgive his enemies."

The remainder of this statement recites at some length his religious experiences in prison, concluding with extended supplications for mercy. Neither of these statements were written by West, as he was a poor, ignorant man who could neither read nor write. He was executed on the same gallows on which the murderers and robbers Hollahan and Nicholson paid the penalty of their crime three weeks ago. It had been erected in a different part of the jail-yard, on the east side, between the jail and outer wall, almost entirely excluding it from the public view. Probably less than 300 persons witnessed the execution from the outside. These were gathered on the jail walls, the roofs, and chimney tops of the adjacent buildings. Among these lookers-on four women were distinctly visible. The spectators admitted to the jail were considerably less than 100, most of whom were admitted by prison officials. Sheriff Kane having issued only twenty passes, eight of which were to colored people. There was undoubtedly a deeper sympathy manifested for West than for Hollahan and Nicholson.

THE MUTUAL LIFE AND EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We regret exceedingly to see the noble position and record for truth and honesty of the "old Mutual" sullied by the publication of injudicious and untruthful editorial advertisements reflecting upon one of our best companies; we mean the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The spirit of such ill-advised publications is highly objectionable alike to all companies, and especially the Equitable, because of the intended misrepresentation conveyed.

The Equitable is as purely a MUTUAL company as any in existence, the stockholders being entitled to only SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST ON THEIR CAPITAL STOCK of only $100,000—the law wisely providing that managers of the trust funds of life insurance companies shall have some *personal* interest in their welfare, economy, and success, and, therefore, compelling the stockholders of all companies to deposit at least $100,000 of their own capital with the Insurance Department before they are allowed to assume the highly responsible position of the economical management of trust funds. The officers of the Equitable did deposit this pledge of personal integrity and good intention, and no one can say that the risk and use of $100,000 to insure the safety of a new company is not worth seven per cent. interest which it earns.

The Equitable is a purely mutual company in the strictest sense of the words, and is so recognized by the State insurance officials of all the States. To see the opposite so continuously paraded before the public through some of the daily journals, at the instance of any company, is, we think, highly reprehensible. We are sorry such injudicious publications have the sanction of the honorable gentlemen composing the Board of Officers of the Mutual Life. It should be stopped, or the public, including the whole insurance interests, will properly infer it to be the result of an intended wrong arising from jealousy.

The Mutual has attained a position which should raise it above even all mistakes, not to say the envy or jealousy of others. Its officers should excel in honorable generosity toward all other companies, all being engaged, as they are, in the great and good work of providing for the future dependent widows and orphans of America through the wise precaution of life insurance.

The comparisons sought to be inculcated by the Mutual, and prejudicial to the Equitable, in recent articles, which the public will at once see originated with the Mutual, if not contradicted by that Company, are not true, and for reasons self-evident to all insurance men, and should never have been published.

The Equitable is only fourteen years old, and excels any company in the world, of its age, for its unequaled success. This success ought to be a source of rejoicing on the part of the Mutual, now thirty years old, as evidence of the increasing confidence and appreciation of the public in the blessings of life insurance, instead of being a cause of jealousy and envy, to be shown by unjust and untruthful publications put forth to the manifest injury of all companies.

We do not now expose the sophistry of the comparisons sought to be established against the Equitable in favor of the Mutual, though this is quite manifest to the careful reader, but we greatly deplore this attempt to mar the successful efforts of the Equitable, which should be the pride, instead of the envy, of all well-managed companies.

For instance, while the new business of the Equitable during 1872 was $47,885,678, at an expense of management of $1,296,181, the Mutual only secured $28,610,222, at an expense of management of $1,351,710, a difference in amount of new business in favor of the Equitable of $19,285,456, and of $55,529 of expenditures; whereas the percentage of an old company, equally well managed, should be less than a new one.

Although the new business of the Mutual was only $28,000,000, and that of the Equitable over $47,000,000, yet the expenditure for salaries of officers and clerks of the Mutual was $268,703; while that of the Equitable, including agents and managers, was only $255,725.

So, while the new business of the Mutual was over $19,000,000 less than the Equitable during 1872, yet the commissions paid by the Mutual were $667,464, and those of the Equitable $611,675, a difference significantly in favor of the Equitable of $55,689; and yet each of these facts is so stated as to appear in favor of the Mutual and against the Equitable. We could extend the comparison, but do not at present deem it necessary. The above is sufficient to show the objectionable features of the comparisons contained in the article published in the journals alluded to.

Time will determine whether it is necessary to be more specific.—*Express.*

MISSING GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Yesterday morning Loftus Francis, aged twenty-one, in the employ of J. T. Robin, a Custom-house broker at No. 18 Exchange place, was sent with a check drawn by Eldridge, Dunham & Co. dry-goods dealers at No. 340 Broadway, for $7,788 70 in gold, to the Metropolitan Bank, for which he obtained $7,700 in gold duty certificates, and $88 50 in gold coin and twenty cents in silver. He then started for the office of his employer in Exchange place, and when he arrived there he reported that he had either lost the gold certificates or they had been stolen from him while en route from the bank. On being questioned, the young man stated that when he left the bank he placed the certificates and the gold coin in one of the pockets of his pantaloons, and paid no further attention to them until he arrived at the office, when he found that the certificates were missing and the gold coin was still in his pocket. He stated, further, that he did not notice any crowd at the bank, nor was he jostled by any person while on the way from the bank to the office. On being more closely questioned, he said to his employer that he had either lost the certificates or they had been stolen from him, and if he did not believe him he could go and find out for himself where they had gone. Detective Thos. Sampson was informed of the matter, and, after partially investigating the case, took Francis to the Police Central Office, where he is detained to await further investigation. He treated the whole matter with much indifference, and did not seem at all disturbed by the loss of so large a sum of money. He is a native of Ireland, and arrived in this City about nine months ago, since which time he has been in the employ of Mr. Robin. His antecedents and connections are not known. He lives at No. 584 Ninth avenue. The missing certificates comprise one of $5,000, four of $500 each, and seven of $100 each. They were to be used in the payment of duties on goods imported by Eldridge, Dunham & Co.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SHERIFF WILLIAMS.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who have been investigating the charges against Sheriff Williams, held a preliminary meeting yesterday in the chamber of the Board, in the Court-house, Brooklyn. Supervisors Coe, Cottrell, and Ryder were all present. It appears that the time of meeting had not been sent to the Sheriff, or any one else, and that the Committee was engaged in a whispered consultation when Mr. Williams entered the chamber—having been informed by his friends that the Committee were in session. Mr. Williams claimed his right to be present when the investigation was held; but Supervisor Coe replied that the meeting was only held for the purpose of organization, and when he, the Sheriff, was wanted he would be sent for. Mr. Williams retired, apparently satisfied with the answer, and the Committee sat for half an hour longer arranging the line of action to be presented; after which they adjourned until Tuesday next. Supervisor Coe has been selected as the Chairman of the Committee, and Ex-District Attorney Samuel D. Morris has been retained as counsel for the Sheriff, who denies all the charges brought against him.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of John McLaughlin, who was killed in a bar-room quarrel, at No. 33 Washington street, on Monday, the 18th inst. From the testimony it appeared that the deceased was amusing himself at the expense of John Lyons, a laborer, who resides at Sandy Hook. At length Lyons struck him on the head with his fist. McLaughlin fell from the force of the blow, and in a few minutes expired. Deputy Coroner Beach testified that death resulted from concussion of the brain, produced either directly by the blow of the fist, or by the man's head coming in contact with the floor. The jury, composed of six men, brought in a verdict against the accused, two of them, however, appending to their verdict the opinion that when Lyons struck the blow he had no intention of taking life. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE DUMPING-GROUND NUISANCE TO BE ABATED—CONDITION OF MARKET SLIP, EAST RIVER—SEIZURE OF UNRIPE FRUIT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that he had made an inspection of the dumping-ground at the foot of Vesey street, North River, on the 20th inst., in company with President Chandler and Dr. E. H. Janes, and found that the dumping had ceased. The bulkhead was being extended into the river for the purpose, as he was informed, of affording more room to West Washington Market. It was incidentally mentioned that a new dumping-ground was being prepared at the foot of Vesey street, in the place of the old one, and Dr. Vanderpoel called for decisive action of the Board to prevent the establishment of a dump at that place, owing to its close proximity to West Washington Market. He said that the location of a dump at that place, where all the best meat which came to the City was exposed for sale, was a public nuisance, and the Board should in strong terms protest against a dump being established at that point. He offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Board has reason to believe that a new dump is in process of erection at the foot of Vesey street, in the rear of West Washington Market; and

Whereas, This Board has already protested against the presence of a dump at that point; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will consider a dump at this place a public nuisance, dangerous to life and health, and that it will use all the means in its power to abate such nuisance; and,

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Commissioners of Docks.

The resolutions were adopted.

Sanitary Inspector Emerson presented a report in relation to the condition of Market slip, East River, which he found to be dangerous to life and detrimental to health, for the reasons that the entire part of the open square is filled with a great number of trucks and carts, and with lumber and boats, greatly obstructing travel. The pavement beneath and around these obstructions is filthy from accumulations of street dirt, garbage, horse manure, human excrement, and other kinds of filth, which cannot be reached by the utensils of the street-cleaners, and is highly offensive, and constitutes a positive nuisance. The Inspector recommended that the carts and lumber and boats be removed, and the place be disinfected and cleaned. In connection with the above, the following order was made: "That the trucks, carts, lumber, boats, &c., be removed to the Corporation Yard, and the expenses of such removal be charged to the owners and made a lien upon the property, and the Sanitary Superintendent is charged with the execution of this order."

Special Inspector Goldschmidt, of the Thirty-eighth District, reported that the Algonquin is still at the Jersey shore, in full blast, and on Wednesday and Thursday two schooners left the dock foot of West Fortieth street, with a number of barrels of blood for the steamer.

Sanitary Superintendent Day reported that the condemning and seizure of unripe, unwholesome, and decayed fruit was being continued. The special inspectors in charge of this business have condemned fruit at thirty-eight fruit-stands, 120 stores, and in twenty venders' wagons. Special Inspectors Conroy and Ashman are stationed at the markets.

A report was received from Dr. Day in relation to John Bapp, a night-scavenger, who was complained of for using a leaking cart. The papers were ordered to be sent to the Mayor, with the request that the license of Mr. Bapp be revoked.

An application from Mr. Gustavus Isaacs, of No. 21 Bethune street, for a hearing in relation to an order prohibiting him from manufacturing lime at the above premises, was granted, and Geo. S. Hastings was appointed as Referee to take testimony in the case.

A communication was received from the New-York Rendering Company protesting against the action of the Board in taking from them the contract for the removal of offal and dead animals from the City, and making a new contract with Francis Swift. The paper was referred to the attorney of the Board.

Section 80 of the Sanitary Code was amended so as to read as follows:

"That no person shall boil any offal, swill, or bones, nor any fat, tallow, or lard, (except at once upon the same being taken from the animal, and while the same is fresh and otherwise inoffensive,) nor shall the business of bone-crushing, bone-boiling, bone-grinding, bone-burning, shell-burning, gut-cleaning, heating or drying blood, or other animal matter, or manufacturing materials for manure, nor the skimming of or making of glue from any dead animal or part thereof, nor the storage or keeping of scrap-fat or grease, or offensive animal matter be allowed or conducted at any place in the City of New-York, or its waters, without a special permit from this Board, nor shall the business of boiling or rendering the fresh lard, fat, or tallow aforesaid be conducted within said City without a like special permit from this Board, and such permit must be applied for in writing, specifying the nature and precise location of the proposed business."

Section 130 of the Sanitary Code was amended so as to read as follows:

"That no ship, boat, or other vessel or article, shall be taken or allowed by any person to come into or lay to, or at, or within any dock, pier, bulkhead, or slip (or be placed thereon) for the purpose of the shipment or removal of any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, or dead animals, or for the use of any contractor about the removal of any of the foregoing substances without a permit from this Department."

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—An attempt was made on Wednesday evening last to assassinate Gen. Joe Shelby, a somewhat celebrated rebel General during the war, and a cousin of Gen. Frank P. Blair. The General, with his two little boys, was driving from his residence to Aullville, when some unknown party fired into the carriage from the bushes, wounding him in the hip. An attempt was made on the night of the 20th inst. to capture the pay-master's car on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between Cameron and Kansas City, by a gang of men who are thought to be the same who robbed the Rock Island Railroad train some time since. The engineer saw the men obstructing the track, and he reversed his engine, and ran back to Cameron. Another attempt was made on Wednesday night to run a train of the Atlantic and Pacific Road off the track, near Leavenworth, but without success. Several shots were fired at the engineer, and all the windows in his cab were broken, but he escaped unharmed.

EDUCATIONAL AWARDS AT VIENNA.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 22.—The Bureau of Education is in receipt of advices from Vienna respecting over twenty-five prizes awarded to United States exhibitors in Group No. 26, for education, teaching, and instruction. In this group, out of thirty grand diplomas of honor, the highest prize, American exhibitors gain four, namely: The United States Bureau of Education, the State of Massachusetts, the City of Boston, the Smithsonian Institute. One grand medal of progress was accorded to the City of Washington, and three medals of merit to the cities New-York, Chicago, and Cincinnati, respectively. Several other cities which exhibited, such as Worcester, Mass., Cleveland, Ohio, and Jacksonville, Ill., were awarded the diploma of merit. The Cooper Institute, of New-York City, was awarded a medal of progress, and Mr. E. Steiger, of New-York City, also received a medal of merit for his collection of 130 volumes of American newspapers. Several publishers of text-books, and one or two manufacturers of school furniture have also been awarded medals of merit.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—AUG. 22.

Before Judge Daniels.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Averill vs. Lagrave.—In this case a motion was made on behalf of defendant to vacate a judgment obtained against him by plaintiff on the ground of irregularity in serving the summons. The defendant had been captured in France, brought to this country, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, through proceedings by other creditors, in which it is conceded the plaintiff in this suit took no part. While defendant was so imprisoned he was served with the summons in this action, and no answer having been put in within the twenty days allowed by law, judgment was entered up. Subsequently Judge Fancher rendered his decision, holding that Lagrave was illegally brought here. In moving to set aside this judgment, Mr. W. Brooke, on behalf of defendant, contended that in conformity with Judge Fancher's decision, Lagrave was, when served with the summons, constructively on French soil, and being so, no service upon him of process, otherwise than by an order of publication under the Code, was valid.

Mr. Thomas Allison, in opposition to the motion, contended that his client, having taken no part in bringing the defendant illegally within the jurisdiction of the Court, but having found him within its jurisdiction, he was perfectly justified and regular in commencing the action against him by personal service of process; that if an order of publication had been obtained, that order could have been complied with by a personal service, and such service would be regular; that the object of the service in either way was to advise the defendant of the commencement of an action against him, and such object had been accomplished; that if an order of arrest had been issued against the defendant, some ground for argument as to irregularity might exist; but that not being the case, the judgment should not be disturbed on a point so very technical.

Judge Daniels took the question under consideration, saying he would render his decision thereon in a few days.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Barbour vs. Day; order for judgment of dismissal of action with costs.

Whitney vs. Smith; order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Robinson.

R. Corbett vs. J. Lowenthaler; order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 22.

SALES REPORT THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	West. Union	90¼	300	N. Y. C. & Hud	94⅝
200	do	90⅜	50	do	104⅜
500	do	90⅜	600	do	104⅜
100	do	b3. 90⅜	200	do	s3. 104⅜
900	do	90	200	do	s3. 104⅜
1000	do	89⅝	200	do	104⅜
200	do	90	400	do	s3. 104¼
200	do	90	1900	Erie Railway	59¼
400	do	89⅝	100	Union Pacific	b3. 27¼
1100	do	89¾	100	do	27
200	do	s3. 89¾	100	do	s3 27
600	do	s3. 89¾	200	Mich. Central	c. 93¼
800	do	89¾	100	Lake Shore	c. 93⅛
200	do	c. 89⅝	100	do	93⅛
200	do	89¾	100	do	s3. 93⅛
100	do	s6. 89⅞	900	do	s3. 93
100	Pacific Mail	s3. 41⅝	1000	do	93
600	do	s3. 41¾	100	do	92⅞
200	do	41⅝	600	Rock Island	b3. 109¾
400	do	41½	100	North-western	64⅞
100	do	b3. 41⅝	100	do	s3. 64⅞
200	do	s3. 41½	400	Toledo & Wab	39¼
500	do	41⅝	300	do	c. 69¼
200	do	41⅝	100	do	s3. 69¼
200	do	41⅝	100	do	69¼
200	Ohio & Miss	39⅝	100	do	69¼
300	do	39⅝	100	St. Paul	51¼
2	do	39⅝	900	C., C. & I. C	31

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117½	$6,000 U. S. 5-20s, R. '68. 117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$19,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	82¼	600	Clev. & Pitts. Gd.	87½
7,000	S. C. 6s, new		200	West. U. Tel	b. c. 89⅝
	Jan. & July	15	500	do	89⅝
10,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.	I 90	100	do	b3. 89⅝
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	93½	100	do	90
2,000	Clev. & T. & P. B.	101	100	do	s3. 90
13,000	L. S. Con. Coup.	100	100	do	b3. 90⅜
11,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	99⅜	600	do	90⅜
15,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106	200	do	s3. 90
2,000	C. C. & I. M. 1st.	96	200	do	90
6,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	102½	200	do	90
5,000	Canada Se. 1st.	88	78	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	136½
50	Bank of Com	117¼	21	do	136¾
10	Com. Nat. Bank	93	100	N. J. Com	b. c. 104⅜
50	Bk. of America	153	400	N. Y. C. & H	b. 104⅜
50	Del. & H. Canal	113	50	do	104⅝
100	Panama R	b. c. 115⅜	500	do	104⅜
100	do	116	100	do	104⅝
200	do	116	200	do	104⅜
100	Union Pac	b. c. 27	50	Lake S. & M. S	93⅛
100	do	27⅛	100	do	b. c. 93
100	Chi. & R. I	b. c. 109	200	do	93⅛
100	do	b3. 109	200	do	93⅛
200	P. M. S. S. Co	b. c. 41¾	100	do	b60. 93⅛
300	do	41⅝	100	do	s3. 93⅛
100	do	41⅝	100	do	93¼
100	do	41⅝	100	do	93¼
100	do	b5. 41⅝	100	Mil. & St. P	b. c. 51¾
100	do	41⅝	100	R., H. & E. R	b. c. 2½
100	do	42	100	Ohio & M	b. c. 39¾
200	do	b3. 42	600	do	39¾
200	do	42⅛	100	do	39⅝
100	do	s3. 42⅛	100	do	b3. 40
100	do	42⅛	500	do	39⅞
100	do	s3. 42¼	100	do	c. 39⅝
100	do	42¼	500	do	s3. 39⅝
100	do	b3. 42¼	600	do	39⅝
100	do	42¼	400	do	s3. 39⅞
100	do	b3. 42¼	700	do	40
200	do	42⅜	600	do	39⅝
100	do	42⅜	200	do	39⅝
100	do	s3. 42⅜	500	do	39⅝
100	do	42⅜	100	do	c. 39⅝
100	do	42⅜	500	do	s3. 39⅝
100	do	42⅜	600	do	39⅝
100	do	42⅜	400	do	s3. 39⅞
100	do	42⅜	400	do	39⅞
800	do	70	100	Chi., B. & Q	b. c. 103

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 12:30 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.	117⅛	$500 U. S. 5-20 C.,
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		117⅛
	'65, new	117⅜	25,000 U. S. 10-40 R.,
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R.,		113
	'65, new	116½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400	Western Union	89⅝	100	Lake Shore	s3. 93
100	do	89⅜	200	do	93¼
100	do	89⅜	100	do	b3. 93¼
300	do	89⅜	550	do	s3. 93
1000	Pacific Mail	s3. 42	100	do	93
200	do	41⅞	200	do	b3. 93
600	do	42	500	Ohio & Miss	39⅝
200	do	s3. 42	300	do	39⅝
100	do	b3. 42¼	100	Tol. & Wab	70
600	do	s3. 42½	100	do	69⅞
300	N. Y. C. & Hud	104⅛	100	do	c. 69¼
500	do	104⅜	100	do	s3. 69¼
400	Erie Railway	59½	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf	27⅜
300	Union Pacific	s3. 27⅛	100	do	27⅜
400	do	27⅛	200	do	b3. 27⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	82	100	Panama R	116
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old	82½	400	Un. Pac	b. c. s3. 27
6,000	Mo. 8s, 6s	92¾	400	do	27
32,000	Ga. St. 7s, a. b. c.	90	100	do	b3. 27
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 7s, R.		100	do	b10. 27
	L. Sag	104⅝	100	N. J. Central	103¾
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92	100	Chi. & R. I	b. c. 109
1,000	Del. & R. R., '91	102	100	do	108⅞
3,000	Han. & St. Jo.		300	T., W. & W	b. c. 69⅜
	1st Mtg. Con	90	100	Mil. & St. P	b. c. 51¾
2,000	O. & M. C. & F.	91¾	200	do	51¾
1,000	P., F. W. & C.	101	200	do	51
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	99⅜	100	do	s3. 50⅞
	6 Del. & H. Canal	112½	200	do	50⅞
200	Cdna. Coal M. b. c.	54	600	do	51
500	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	104¼	100	do	50⅞
100	do	b30. 104¼	100	M. & St. P.	Pf. b. c. 71
100	W. U. Tel	b. c. 89¾	100	do	70⅞
200	do	89¾	100	do	70⅜
100	do	89⅝	50	Del., L. & W	100⅞
200	do	b3. 89½	500	do	b. c. 100⅞
1700	do	b3. 89⅜	100	O. & M	b. c. s3. 39⅝
100	Pac. Mail	b. c. 42	200	do	39⅝
200	do	42	500	do	39⅜
100	do	41⅞	700	do	39⅜
200	do	s3. 41⅞	200	do	39⅜
200	do	41⅞	200	do	s2. 39⅜
100	do	b5. 41⅞	20	Morris & Essex	92
400	do	42	100	P. R. of Mo	b. c. 47
200	do	b3. 42	100	do	47
30	American Exp	62¾	400	C., C. & I. C	b. c. 31
1100	L. S. & M. S	b. c. 92⅞	100	Atl. & P. Pf	b. c. 27¾
500	do	s3. 92⅞	100	do	27⅞
100	do	92⅞	100	St. L., K. C. & N	48

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500	West. Un. Tel	89⅝	600	N. Y. C. & Hud	104⅜
100	do	s3. 89⅝	100	do	s3. 104⅜
1200	do	89¾	100	Erie Railway	59½
100	N. J. Central	102⅝	300	do	59⅜
100	do	103	100	Lake Shore	92⅞
100	do	b3. 42	900	do	93
100	do	42	200	Un. Pacific	s3. 26⅞
100	do	42⅛	300	do	27
100	do	42⅛	600	Rock Island	108¾
1100	do	42⅜	100	St. Paul	51⅛
100	do	s3. 42¼	100	do	51
100	do	42¼	100	Ohio & Miss	s3. 39⅜
1400	do	42⅜	200	do	39⅜
200	do	42⅜	300	do	39⅜
200	do	42⅜	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf	27⅜
300	Tol. & Wab	69⅝			

FRIDAY, Aug. 22—P. M

Some show of life was manifested at the Gold Exchange to-day. The bidding was advanced a fraction, or to 115⅞@116, chiefly on account of the clique operators, who were more demonstrative in their manipulations of the market. The dealings were on an enlarged scale, and mainly speculative. The drain for Customs reached $593,000, apart from which there was little inquiry from legitimate trade sources. The upward movement was, doubtless, designed, in part, to indicate to the outside public how the *bull* element viewed the very emphatic official contradiction, published by THE TIMES this morning, of the mischievous rumors recently so industriously circulated adverse to the integrity of the Treasury coin reserves and the Department management. The manœuvre was apparently not very successful. Apart from the representatives of the operators for a rise, comparatively but few buyers were concerned in the transactions at the Board, which were reported as having been quite extensive. The Street generally evinced its interest in the new development much more in talk about it than by any active connection with it. The foreign financial advices were of an assuring tenor, reporting unusual ease in the London money market, with a stronger range of prices for securities. There was a slight decrease in the bullion hoard of the Bank of England, yet the Bank rate remained at yesterday's reduced figure of 3 ₱ cent.; and in the open market, in London, accommodation was available in ample amounts at ¼@½ of 1 ₱ cent. less than the Bank rate. The Treasury Office here closed the day with a gold balance of $48,654,442. The Gold Bank Exchanges were $42,196,000. Gold loans were more active, and, wider fluctuations were noted in rates, which varied from 1¼ up to 6, and back to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying through the more active hours of the day. Later, lower figures were named. The final Gold quotation at the Board was 116⅛. The foreign exchanges were very unsettled, and heavy offerings were noted at reduced rates, bankers' sixty sterling bills having been quoted down to 107½@107¾, and sight drafts to 108¼@108½. Business did not seem to benefit much in volume by the further weakening in prices. Money was in mere active request on speculative account, and the later call loan negotiations were quiet, generally on the basis of 5 ₱ cent., with some exceptional transactions noted, and others rumored as high as 7 ₱ cent. at the very close. In the discount line, there were no marked changes, the best grades of commercial paper meeting with a comparatively ready market at 6@7 ₱ cent, ₱ annum.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1873.	
Gold receipts	$653,028 00
Gold payments	1,564,356 56
Gold balance	48,654,442 44
Currency receipts	1,876,986 84
Currency payments	894,115 77
Currency balance	33,295,977 65
Customs	593,000 00

The Stock Exchange dealings were less attractive, because of the renewed activity at the Gold Board. The operations were of less magnitude than the sales of Thursday. The opening business was on a firm basis as to values, and on the more prominent of the speculative favorites the market exhibited a fair measure of strength and buoyancy most of the day. Toward the close, with the more urgent Street bidding for Money, there was a slight easing up in values. The borrowing demand continued quite brisk for the leading stock, at high figures, relatively, to Money. The Public Funds were a trifle dearer, but quiet, from scarcity. State Bonds were in more favor. Railway Mortgages of the more substantial class were in fair request. Bank Stocks slow.

At the close of the day the following prices were made on the latest recognized transactions, as compared with Thursday evening:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 22.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	119¼
American Gold	115⅝	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108	107¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅝	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	109¼	108⅜
Pacific Mail	41½	42½
St. Paul Preferred	70⅜	70¾
St. Paul Common	51⅜	51
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜	39½
Western Union Telegraph	90¼	89¾
Erie	58⅞	59¼
Union Pacific	27¼	26⅞
Lake Shore	93⅛	93
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅜	31½
Toledo and Wabash	69⅜	69¼
Harlem	131¼	131¼
Atlantic and Pacific	27¾	28⅜
North-west	64⅜	64⅜
Missouri Pacific	48	47¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38	37¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81 ..... 117¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81 ..... 119¾
5-20 reg., '62 ..... 116¾
5-20 coup., '62 ..... 116⅞
5-20 reg., '64 ..... 116⅞
5-20 coup., '64 ..... 116⅞
5-20 reg., '65 ..... 116¼
5-20 coup., '65 ..... 116⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65 ..... 116¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 ..... 117⅜
5-20 reg., '67 117
5-20 coup., '67 ..... 119⅜
5-20 reg., '68 117
5-20 coup., '68 118
10-40 registered 112½
10-40 coupon 113¼
5s coup., '81 ..... 114⅝
6s Currency 113¼

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	82¼	La. 6s, Levee bds	53
Tenn. 6s, new bds	82¼	La. 6s, Levee bds	52
Va. 6s, old	50	Cal. 7s	110
Va. 6s, new bonds	50	Cal. 7s, large bds	110
Va. 6s, Consol. bds	52¾	Conn. 6s	100
Va. 6s, Def. bonds	12	R. I. 6s	99
N. C. 6s, old	27½	Ala. 5s, '83	45
N. C. N. C. R. Co., c.	40	Ala. 5s, '86	45
N. C. Fund. Loan, '68	17	Texas 10s, '76	86
N. C. Fund. Act, '68	16	Ohio 6s, '75	100
N. C. new bonds	15½	Ohio 6s, '81	102⅜
S. C. 6s	32	Ohio 6s, '86	102⅜
S. C. 6s, April & Oct	23½	Mich. 6s, '78-79	96
S. C. 6s, Fund. Act. '66	18	Mich. 6s, '83	96
S. C. L. C., '69, J. & J.	21	N. Y. Reg. B. L	104⅞
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	20	N. Y. Comp. B. L	104⅞
Mo. 6s	92¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	113
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is	89½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	112
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Uni	90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gd., '87-116	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98¼	
City 6s, New	101⅜	
Camden and Amboy	123	
Pennsylvania Central	108¼	
Reading	110	110¼
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	24	24½
Northern Central	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation	37¾	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	92

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Notice to Investors.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The unsold balance will be soon absorbed by current sales, after which the Company has resolved to issue only six per cent. bonds.

There are now between 500 and 600 miles of the road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season, in connection with the Stanley military expedition, has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri River to the crossing of the Yellowstone, in Montana. The Company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly $6 per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly eight and one-half per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall st, New-York.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per cent.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ VERY SAFE and VERY PROFITABLE. At the present rate of gold, dividends, surplus funds, and high-priced securities may be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion insures an early and large advance on their market value. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston; E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Jonnsbury, Vt., Financial Agents.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST-MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

THE BELGIAN ARMY.

The London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Brussels writes, under date of Aug. 6: "Twice in three weeks questions were put in the British Parliament concerning the reorganization of the Belgian Army. This reorganization is now completed. The standing army will be of 100,000 men, the conscription giving 12,000 soldiers every year. *Remplaçants* are admitted, but on very heavy terms, such as to allow only the rich families to dispense their sons from the military service. Besides the standing army of 100,000 men, there will be a reserve of 30,000 men, consisting of the unmarried members of the *Garde Civique*. This is not yet voted, nor even proposed to the Chambers, but will be before long. The war estimates will amount to 43,000,000 or 44,000,000 francs a year. The whole of the clerical majority voted the increase of the army, the whole of the Liberal opposition voting against it. At the general election of June, 1874, a military plan of the Government will be the occasion of a pitched battle, which shall probably end in the defeat of the present Ministry, and the return of the Lib rals to favor."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 22, 1873.

COFFEE—Rio has been held very firmly at extreme prices, checking business, though a good demand has been noted. The cargo of the Waldemar, 4,000 bags, sold some time since, has been taken out of the stock. Sales have been reported of 400 bags, by the Virginia Dare, at Baltimore at 20½c.; and a cargo of 4,000 bags at New-Orleans at 21¾c., gold. The stock in first hands here is down to 7,997 bags. Other kinds strong, but quiet; 304 bags Maracaibo, by the Jeannette, sold at 22c., gold. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20¼c.@20½c.; fair, 20¾c.@21c.; good, 21¾c.@21¾c.; prime, 22c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 20½c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; San Domingo, 18½c.@19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, and quoted firmer, though the low grades have been quite irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,774 bales, including 1,306 bales to shippers, 1,455 bales to spinners, and 13 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been much more extensive, and prices have advanced sharply, fully 3-16c. @5-16 ₱ lb., closing strong and buoyant. Sales since our last of 18,500 bales, of which 1,500 bales were last evening, and 17,000 bales to-day, with 7,000 bales more at the close, with August contracts quoted at 19 21-32c.@19 11-16c.; September, 18 7-32c.@18¼c. October, 17 27-32c.@17⅝c.; November, 17 17-32c. @17 9-16c.; December, 17 7-32 ₱ lb. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,482 bales, and this week, 9,161 bales, against 11,325 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,583,150 bales against 2,676,216 bales same time last year. The following trade notations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22¼	22¼

EGGS—Have been in better supply and less demand, within the range of 22c.@26c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, the main call having been for fair to strictly prime stock at 23c.@25c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active, and quite firm as to price, with the main inquiry for shipping extras, and for the better grades of Superfine, the offerings of which have been comparatively small, as for export, and for prompt delivery. Trade and Family Extras have met with a moderate call to meet present wants, at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,766 bbls., all told, including 2,000 bbls. at 25@25¼, chiefly at $3 75@4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@ $5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 55@$6 70; fancy do., $6 75@$7 00; and $7 40, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western ₱ 10 ₱ bbl., $6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at about former quotations. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. Extra State, next two weeks' delivery, at $6 55@$6 70 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in fair request in a jobbing way at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl. Oregon Flour has been inactive, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25, chiefly $8 50@$9 00....Rye Flour continues in fair demand and firm, ranging from $4 40@$5 70 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales, 410 bbls., part to arrive, chiefly superfine grades, at $5 35@$5 50, and fancy up to $5 65@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal quoted at $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good. And $3 40 @$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour, free on board, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 700 bbls....Bag-meal has been firm and in demand at from $2 15@$2 30 for coarse; $2 25@$2 30 for fair, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal continues in demand at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—There has been rather a quiet market, with prices generally unchanged; sales have been 1,400 boxes layer Raisins at $2 80@$3 00 boxes due at $3 25; 75 bbls Currants at 6c., and 1,500 cases Sardines on private terms. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 80; loose Muscatel do. at $3 25 ₱ box; Valencia at 7½c.@7¾c.; Currants at 6c.@7c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 12c.@14c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13¼c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6¾c.@7c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite moderate supply, and fairly active demand, on export account, at an improvement of 2c.@3c. a bushel, the market closing strong and buoyant for prime samples. The inquiry from shippers has been in good part for goods, to provide for maturing contract engagements. The reduced offering of freight room, and the firmer views of ship-owners have been against the outward movement. There has been rather more call for Winter Wheat, but the limited stock available and the advanced prices of last week have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels at $1 58 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, now held at $1 60 and upward; $1 51 for fair ordinary No. 2 Milwaukee do., with $1 53 ruling, and up to $1 55 asked for strictly prime samples; $1 51 for good do., from store; $1 50@$1 51, chiefly at $1 51, for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 49@$1 50 for No. 2 and 3 do. do.; $1 33@$1 38 for Rejected Spring, chiefly at $1 34 for fair ordinary samples; $1 44 for low Spring; $1 63@ $1 64 for Red and Amber Winter, and $2 06@$2 08 for White State. A good demand prevails for forward delivery at firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 32,000 bushels Amber Western, (Winter,) September options, at $1 64@$1 65; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, first half of September, at $1 46, subsequently held much higher; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., October, at $1 46....Corn has been in brisk request, in good part for shipment, at advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with sales reported of 235,000 bushels at 57⅞c.@59c. for ordinary to choice sail Mixed Western, mainly at 58½c. for prime samples; 59c.@60c. for choice do., chiefly at 59c. for best lots; 56c.@57⅝c. for ordinary do., and 52c.@55c. for heated and inferior stock, mostly at 53c. for heated, 54c.@55c. for kiln-dried, 61c.@61¾c. for Yellow Western, mainly at 62c. for good, 70c.@72c. for White do., chiefly 70c. Some sold for September. Mr. Morris 58 Texan Steers from 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 20 Cherokee Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 30 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; held on sale 64 Texan Steers. W. C. Dudley held on sale for N. Morris 80 Texan Steers.

At the Communipaw Sheep Market J. N. Pidcock sold 25 cull Sheep, weight 2,420 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 112 Sheep, weight 10,280 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 206 Sheep, weight 17,620 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 230 Sheep, weight 18,180 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 242 Sheep, weight 14,000 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 18,840 lbs., at 6¾ @ 7c.; 123 Sheep, weight 10,740 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 129 Lambs, weight 2,840 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Kase & Hoover sold 4 Bucks, weight 440 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,130 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 115 Lambs, weight 6,680 lbs., at 6 ₱ lb.; 218 Lambs, weight 13,060 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 221 Lambs, weight 13,740 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 16 Lambs, weight 970 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 108 Lambs, weight 6,780 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 37 Lambs, weight 2,350 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 13 Lambs, weight 900 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,522 head of Horned Cattle, 2,363 Sheep, 1,901 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards—224 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon—528 head of Horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, four cars reported on arrive, 648 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,585 head, or 505 cars against 615 cars for the same time last week; there was nothing doing to-day; the market has yet to be opened; sales of 300 head on Thursday, and good Texans are wanted at firmer prices. Other kinds, dull. Crude Whale at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72½c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@ $1 65; Extra Red, $1 80@$1 85; Extra White, $2 00; choice Lard-oil at 68c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, 90c.@92c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@50c.; Yellow and White at 58c.@62c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in fair request and firm, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at 9¾c., and the price bid for August....Refined has been in light demand, with early deliveries quoted here at 16¾c., and at Philadelphia at 16¾c.@16¾c.; September options here at 16¼c.@16¾c., and October, November, and December, at 16¼c. And at Philadelphia, September options at 16¼c., and October, November, and December, at 16¼c. And at Philadelphia, September options at 16¼c., and October, November, and December, at 16¼c. Crude, quiet, at 21c.@21½c....Naphtha quiet; quoted at 9½c.@ 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted rather more attention for early delivery at steadier rates, with sales reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $18 12½@ $18 25; 60 bbls. Family Mess at $18; 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess, $17 50, a choice brand, the range on all qualities having been from $16 37½@$17 50, with Extra Prime quoted $15@$15 25 ₱ bbl....For forward delivery, there has been less call, with sales about as before; sales, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, August, at $18, and September options quoted at $18 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been sold as promptly as offered at from 6¾c.@ 7¾c. for extra heavy to very light City, on a somewhat firmer market....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, though inquiry moderate. Offerings have been mainly made of sundry small lots of bulk stock, including 1,650 Smoked Hams at 14½c.@14¾c.; 400 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c., and 3,000 lbs. Rib Sides, 10 lbs. to 100....Bacon has been offered sparingly and quoted strong in price on a fair demand, with sales reported of 140 boxes City Long Clear at 9c.; Short Clear quoted at 9¾c.@ 9¾c., and Cumberland do. at 9c. Of Mess Beef, new and City product, the inquiry for which has been good and the offerings restricted, while old Western has been in slack request and weak as to price; sales have been reported of 100 tcs. new Western Steam at 8½c.; 170 tcs. City do. at 8¾c.@8 7-16c., subsequently sold at 8¼c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 8¼c. For forward delivery business was comparatively moderate, embracing sales of 500 tcs. Western Steam, September, at 8¾c., quoted at the close at 8¾c.@8 11-16c.; and 1,500 tcs. do., October, at 8 11-16c., with August options quoted nominally at 8¾c....Barreled Beef has been in demand at steady rates, with sales reported of 110 bbls., in lots, at

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Fun in a Fog and Old Pete's Birthday.—The Yokes Family. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook. Mr. C. H. Morton. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Midsummer's Night's Dream.—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Adelaide Lennox. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mimi.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Kate Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities.—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Some time ago we quoted from another journal a statement to the effect that the *Tribune* had been largely assisted with money by Jay Gould. It threatened an action for libel against us, but when the complaint was served, we found that all mention of Jay Gould was carefully omitted from it—the only point taken up being a comparatively unimportant charge. The *Tribune*, of course, did not dare to go into court and deny that Gould had assisted it with money. Since then there have been constant proofs in the pages of that journal of Jay Gould's influence, and none more remarkable than that which is to be found in a leading article published by it on Thursday. If Jay Gould could have had it written to order, it could not have served his purpose better. It repeated the stupid invention of a great deficit in the Treasury, and tried to bolster it up with a long rigmarole which nobody could clearly understand, but which was intended to assist Jay Gould in his new gold corner. Let anybody look at the article in question, and investigate the facts, and it will be impossible for him to arrive at any other conclusion than that it was published in Jay Gould's interest. A more disgraceful intrigue was never entered into by any newspaper. To prove that Jay Gould has paid over so much money to the present managers of the *Tribune* might be difficult, for Gould is a man who carefully "covers up his tracks." But the circumstantial evidence is strong, as everybody will be obliged to admit when it is all brought together.

We have not been ready to blame the Southern people for the disgraceful speeches of Jefferson Davis. They have enough to answer for, without being held responsible for the ravings of a man who—while, perhaps, meaning to be their friend—is, in reality, their bitterest enemy. The bravest of the Southern leaders have never gone about the country spouting treason. It would, therefore, be hard and unjust to ascribe to many thousands of our fellow-citizens the abominable sentiments uttered by an infatuated man. We have no doubt that Davis's speech will be repudiated in many parts of the South, as it is by the Charleston *News*, in an article from which we quote:

"No one who reads speeches which Ex-President Davis delivers wherever he finds opportunity, will be at a loss to account for his shortcomings during the war. The lack of foresight and chronic indiscretion which prompt such utterances as those of Mr. Davis before the Southern Historical Convention, caused grievous administrative blunders, which hastened the fall of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis has learned nothing, and has forgotten nothing. It has been our habit to think and speak of him with kindness and even affection, as a thoroughly sincere, well-meaning man, whose faults were of the head and not of the heart. But we must say plainly that Mr. Davis is one of the most troublesome elements that the South has to deal with, in its efforts to bridge the chasm of the war and secure reunion and peace. For whatever Mr. Davis says the Southern people are held responsible. His rash words are laid at our doors. It is useless to deny or explain. The answer is, 'Oh, yes; you say what is politic, but Mr. Davis says what you think.' This was the case with the Atlanta speech, and it will be the same with the speech just delivered. The Southern people have honored Mr. Davis and trusted him. He owes it to the South to hold his tongue as the best service he can render to this people."

Yesterday a father killed one of his sons and nearly killed another. His defense—to an "interviewer"—is that he believed "the boys" meant to take his life. Now it has recently been laid down by a great legal authority that if a son believes that his father is better out of the world than in it, he has a right to kill that father. It is a poor rule which will not work both ways. In this case the father thought his life was threatened by his sons, and so he did his best to dispatch them. If Walworth was a brave, plucky, good lad, as Mr. O'Conor declared that he was, for killing his father, surely it is a great deal more plucky for an old man to kill his two sons? Yet the hero is in the City Prison, instead of being instantly set at liberty, and adorned with a gold medal by that great authority on all questions of domestic propriety, Mr. Charles O'Conor.

We publish, to-day, an interesting letter from Mr. Israel C. Jones, Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, on the treatment of convicts after they have served out their time in prison. We are all ready to sympathize with the sufferings of a man who wishes to return to an honest life when they are put before us through some striking medium, as in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man;" but to be sympathetic at a theatre is a little less difficult than to do good in every-day life. Many people cry over some scene of distress in a play, and look unconcernedly upon a much more distressing scene in actual life. Our methods for preventing crime are very imperfect, while they include no means for recalling the penitent ex-convict to decent life. The subject ought to receive very careful consideration. In the meantime, we wish our correspondent, F. W. R., would either call upon us or send us his address.

One of the Paris papers, *L'Opinion Nationale*, gives us an insight into the manner in which the interview between the Comte de Paris and the Comte de Chambord was discussed by the French press. It is an admirable illustration of the result of the restrictions put by the French laws. The *Soleil*, we are told, published a short note containing nothing. The *Journal de Paris* quoted the *Soleil*, the *Français* quoted the *Journal de Paris*, and so on through a long series. The *Presse* alone published an independent note from Vienna, but that was as empty as the one that appeared in the *Soleil*. In fact, the papers dared not to discuss the subject at all, not, at any rate, for some days. Presently, they grew bolder, and, among others, *Le Siècle* referred its readers back to the past. It is impossible, said that paper, to pronounce the name of Chambord or Orleans without awakening a recollection of the revolution of 1830, which bore an Orleans to the throne, and which hurled into exile that child of fortune, then called the Duke of Bordeaux, but who now comes before us, old, fat, and debauched, as the Comte de Chambord. The *Siècle* then goes on to declare that that history cannot be read without coming to the conviction that the monarchical principle is dead in France, dead beyond the power of resuscitation, and that any attempt to resuscitate it can only pave the way to a series of the most fearful revolutions. But we have to see how far the *Siècle* is a prophet. The prospect of revolution is clear enough. There seems to be no other. The Government now called a Republic, but in which there is none of the spirit of republicanism, cannot endure without a sore trial. It is, at the best, a provincial Government. It has never been anything else; and whether it develops into a Republic, or drifts back into the monarchy, is immaterial to the only one certain contingency—a reign of disaffection and disorder. Although the balance may seem to be turning in favor of the monarchy, it is not safe to venture on prophetical forebodings.

The report of the West Point Board of Visitors directs attention to a fact which ought not to be lost sight of. It is that out of 134 appointees for the position of cadet examined during the year forty-nine, or rather more than one-third, were rejected on the literary examination. The Board attributes this rather surprising result to want of thoroughness in the primary education of the country, and very properly urges it upon the attention of the school boards, superintendents, and teachers. The preliminary examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy is of the most elementary kind, and it shows the existence of very serious defects in the educational system, on which the country spends so much, that thirty-five per cent. of the young men selected for cadets should be so glaringly deficient in the simple rudiments of knowledge. The common school system is subject to incessant attacks in many of the States of this Union, and it is to be regretted that its enemies should be furnished with so good grounds for questioning its efficiency.

As pointed out by our Washington correspondent, a neglected clause in the Indian Appropriation bill of March 3, 1871, makes an important change in the relations between the Government and the savage tribes of the plains. That clause provides that "no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power" with whom the United States may contract a treaty. Under such a provision of law, it is certainly difficult to see how the captured Modocs can be entitled to any of the privileges of prisoners of war, and it is sufficiently obvious that all the agreements contracted with Indians after the date of this bill must be considered simply as contracts with land-owners, whose validity depends on the assent of Congress. The treaty system, as applied to the Indians, has always been a misleading and contradictory one. It helped to give the tribes a false impression of their standing before the law, and hampered the efforts of the Government to compel them to recognize the obligations of ordinary citizens.

WHAT IS THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME?

There is an old proverb, applied to one particular nation, but usually adopted by all, to the effect that a man's house is his castle. There is certainly a very general sentiment in favor of allowing every man, whatever may be his position in life, to look upon his own home as a place in which he may, for a time, escape from the ordinary annoyances and drudgery of life. Few of us like to be followed there by the cares which we have to face when we leave its shelter. Happily, it is in the power of most of us to live as we like in our own homes. But what would the reader think if the newspapers demanded that his house should be constantly open to the inspection of those wretched creatures who, to the disgrace of a calling which does not need to be unnecessarily degraded, act the part of spies at the order of some disreputable person who calls himself an "editor?" Suppose the reader found himself liable at all hours to the supervision of amateur detectives from the *Herald*, *Tribune*, or *World*, and other City papers—how would he like it? They insist upon going into his drawing-room and looking round to see who are his visitors, and they listen at the doors to find out what he is talking about. They insult his wife and children, and outrage sentiments which are treated with respect even by savages, and make every little incident of his domestic life a theme for ridicule or slander. How would the reader like to receive such treatment as this?

We suppose the answer in most cases would be that he would not like it at all. It is the treatment to which the President is expected to submit, and public disapproval does not seem to condemn it very severely. But, it may be said, the President is a "public man." That is too generally regarded as an excuse for all kinds of impertinences. A man occupying any sort of public position is not even allowed to eat his dinner in peace. He is called from his bed, or his table, or from his children to see some interlocutor here, the axis upon the theory that a "public man" is public property at all hours of the day or night. A public man has surely some right to a private home. Because we have made a man President, does that authorize us to send all kinds of miserable spies to watch his house, to follow his children, to peep in at his windows and listen at his key-holes? This is not the way in which civilized people usually treat the man or woman who happens to stand at the head of their Government. Say what you like of a man in his public relations—but let his home and family be sacred from intrusion. Even in the case of a President, his house should be a neutral ground upon which even the most treacherous and unscrupulous of his foes ought not to follow him. We suppose that most of our own readers would fully concur in these views, but it is evident there is a different section of the public which would not. How else are we to account for the toleration extended to the *Herald* and other papers in the system of petty annoyance which they carry out where the President is concerned? He cannot stir out of doors without a gang of their reporters at his heels. They pursue him even within the walls of a church. If his daughter buys a new dress, the *Tribune* follows her, and insinuates that the father is richer than he ought to be, or he never could stand this extravagance. This is literally what it did last Summer, under the direction of a man who gives roving lectures on "Journalism," and calls himself the "Scholar in Politics." A pretty profession "journalism" must be, and well must we expect it to stand with the public, when such a being as this occupies a leading position in it. In the country of the blind, says Swift, the one-eyed man is king.

It so happened that yesterday the President completed the twenty-fifth year of his married life. There was no great harm in that. The people of the *Herald* and *Tribune* may think it strange that man and wife should live together in happiness, honor, and unbroken affection for five-and-twenty years; but the fact in itself is not disgraceful in any way. We are old-fashioned enough to think that there is even something noble and touching in it—noble, because it does not seem to be given to all men or women to be entirely true to their marriage vows; touching, because in this uncertain world, how few husbands and wives there are who are permitted to walk with each other over the difficult road of life for a quarter of a century! Let any man look over his own acquaintance, and see the cruel sorrows, the unexpected and awful separations, which mark their history. The domestic life of mankind is full of tragedies which, to the superficial view, at times seem almost enough to disprove the theory that a merciful Providence governs the world. We say, then, that there is something which appeals to the kindlier instincts of us all in the spectacle of a home which death, or distrust and partings which are often worse than death, have not invaded. It affected most of our contemporaries in a very different way. The *Herald* had planted some of its forlorn Bohemians outside the President's door for days beforehand. They were to see who and what went into the house. Then New-York was ransacked to ascertain whether any presents were to be given to the President or his wife. A long story was published in the obscene columns of that noxious journal pretending to describe the early life of the President's wife. Reporters were sent to the Custom-house to see if anybody there meant to contribute a "present." We are sorry that any men calling themselves reporters should be found willing to do such work, but a calling like ours in a City like this is necessarily composed of very mixed elements. The *Herald*, in its famous "Intellectual Department," justified its disgusting course by saying that "it is the doom of a popular ruler to be interesting to the nation which he governs, and the discipline of public State teaches him to tolerate the curiosity felt by the people in that portion of his life in which his personality is strongly interested." It is the apology of a fool for the conduct of a blackguard. It may be said that this is strong language—but strong language is the best of language at times, and in this case it is strictly just. All day yesterday, the President's cottage was besieged with "reporters." They took care that even a parcel of tea and sugar should not be smuggled in without their carefully inspecting it. They cross-examined everybody who entered the gate. They dogged the steps of the President's children. And this morning the results of their creditable labors will be placed before an enlightened and educated public.

It may be popular or unpopular to say it, but we venture to express the opinion that this treatment of any public man is disgraceful to all who sanction or encourage it. So far as it affects women and children, it is to the last degree cowardly and brutal. Nothing can give outside observers a much worse opinion of us than to suppose that the American people approve of a course toward their public men which would not for a moment be tolerated in any other country on the face of the earth. What are our notions of fair play worth if this dastardly system is to receive the applause of the public? The President as President may be fairly amenable to newspaper criticism—in his private life he has been a faithful husband, and a father upon whom no stain or reproach rests. There is not a happier or more united family in the country than that amid which his life is past. One would imagine that decent men and women everywhere would resent his being followed into his home with insult, slander, and suspicion.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Since the fall of the eight-story piano-forte factory, in Thirty-sixth-street, three years ago, there has been no accident in connection with building operations in this City so thoroughly inexcusable as that which occurred in West Eleventh street yesterday at noon. A full detail of the history of the alterations on the old vinegar-factory, which was being changed into a huge five-story tenement-house, will be found in another column. From these and all the tragic accompaniments of the disaster, the fact stands out clearly that an old and rotten gable-wall was left so completely without support, and so thoroughly exposed to the action of the weather, that nothing less than a miracle could have prevented its fall. Before the piano-forte factory toppled over in 1870 the workmen had deserted it, having convinced themselves that it was simply a huge mantrap. The lives sacrificed then were those of a poor family who lived close by the impending avalanche of brick and mortar. In the present case, the workmen employed on the building failed to discern their danger, though it seems to have been sufficiently obvious, and seven of them paid the penalty of their heedlessness with their lives, while seven others have been more or less terribly maimed and bruised.

The families who have lost their bread-winners by this perfectly preventable disaster, and the general public whose safety is imperiled by every such instance of culpable carelessness, have a right to demand that some one shall be held responsible for the lives sacrificed yesterday. Here was a wall which fell without any caving in of its foundation, with little more than a breath of wind stirring to unsettle its equilibrium, and with no violent concussion to test the soundness of its cohesion. It is plain that an accident occurring under such circumstances ought to be impossible in a great city, otherwise we may as well acknowledge our art of building to be the crudest kind of haphazard, and the execution of our laws for inspection and survey to be the most transparent of administrative shams. The contractor who permitted a rotten wall to stand without beam or buttress, and to become so thoroughly overloaded that the percolation of the rain destroyed any little cohesion it had, was simply tampering with human life. If the facts of the case are as reported, and there is no reason to doubt it, some one has been guilty of manslaughter, and that person, be he architect, inspector, foreman, or contractor, ought to be laid hold of and punished.

The fallen wall had evidently been left in its insecure position for several days. Assuming that it was left in that state in defiance of the rules prescribed by the Department of Buildings, and in willful disregard of the ordinary precautions used by careful builders, the question remains, why was its condition not discovered by the authorities who have jurisdiction over such matters? Since the workmen employed were not aware of their danger, it may safely be supposed that the condition of the wall was not likely to be manifest to the casual observation of a policeman. But the Building Department possesses a tolerably numerous staff of inspectors, and if these men are not capable of discovering just such a violation of the Building laws as seems to have been perpetrated at West Eleventh street, it would be interesting to know what is the special reason for their being employed by the public at all. We sadly want a new Building law, but we find in the act of 1862, from which the Department of Buildings derives its powers, the following provision:

"Said inspectors (of buildings) shall examine all buildings in course of erection, alteration, and repair throughout their respective districts, *at least once every day*, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) and shall report in writing, forthwith, to the Deputy Superintendent, all violations of any of the general provisions of this act."

After the responsibility of the contractor and his overseers has been fairly ascertained, it will be necessary to inquire whether the District Inspector complied with the above requirement, and if so, whether he discovered the insecure position of the wall. If the daily visits were not made, the Inspector ought to suffer the penalty for neglect of duty; if he saw the wall without perceiving that it threatened the lives of those working near it, he ought to be dismissed as incompetent; if there was nothing about the structure calling for the interference of the Inspector, the sooner the Department of Buildings is organized according to a new fundamental law the better.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL.

Many parents are now inquiring about schools. The long vacation will soon be drawing to a close. With children who are to be sent for the first time to school, or those who are to go to some different institution from that which they have been attending, the termination of the Summer holidays is generally the time for making the change. In many such cases, the parents have long ago decided upon the school. In others, and probably a majority of instances, they have not yet fully made up their minds; and not a few of them are a good deal perplexed about the matter.

There are perhaps few things respecting which people are more apt to be unreasonable in their demands and expectations than the schools which their children attend. This is often the result of the extraordinary qualities discovered by the keen vision of parental affection in the children when they are very young. It is not always pleasant for the father and mother of a son who, at five years of age, manifested a profundity of philosophical thought that would have done credit to Sir Isaac Newton in his best days, or a daughter whose brilliancy of conversation, when she was just three years and six months old, was the wonder of the family, and the admiration—real or affected—of a large circle of acquaintances, to be confronted with the fact that the child is, after all, very much like other boys or girls. The difference which time thus discovers between the ideal child and the real one is too often laid to the fault of the teacher. This is especially the case with the older children of a family, or with an only child. Parents who have had a number of children at school are less liable to fall into such a mistake.

But the parental vanity to which we have alluded is not the only source of unreasonable demands in regard to schools. Many parents who have little or none of this vanity expect altogether too much in the education of their children. They often seek in a school a variety of advantages which no one institution can possibly combine. They want, for instance, the most energetic promotion of intellectual progress, and at the same time a full regard for health. They may get either of these; but they cannot have both. The hard study and close confinement necessary to the one are entirely incompatible with the other. This is especially true in regard to very young pupils; but it applies with greater or less force to those of all ages. But apart from the question of health, parents often expect a school to impart a degree of proficiency in a dozen different studies which would be quite as great as the pupil could possibly attain within the allotted time in any one or two of them. The inevitable consequence is that the parents are disappointed either in the number of studies assigned or, as is more frequently the case, in the amount of thoroughness with which they are taught.

A great deal of censure is in these days expended upon teachers on account of the superficial style of education which is so common. That this fault exists extensively in schools, and is productive of very deleterious consequences, is perfectly true; but it by no means follows from this that teachers are principally to blame for it. A teacher is dependent upon the public for the means of living by his profession. If the institution is a private one, he must consult the wishes of the parents. If he is employed in a public school, he must regard the ideas of the community in general. Even the instructors in an endowed academy are obliged to remember that though the establishment may be independent in respect to funds, it must comply, to some extent at least, with popular opinion, in order to obtain pupils. If a dry-goods merchant deals in showy rather than substantial goods, it is usually because he has a class of customers that prefer show to substance. A precisely similar principle applies with no less force to education.

Many parents in choosing a school appear to think that the main question for them to consider is its aggregate capacity as an educational machine. They have an idea that the larger the institution is, and the more teachers there are, the better. They forget that the amount which one pupil can acquire is, in any case, very limited, and that the presence of ten, twenty, or a hundred instructors could not make it anything else. There is often far more lost than gained by a multiplicity of teachers and a complicated system of recitations. Much of the time that should be given by the pupil to his studies is frequently wasted in adapting himself to the peculiarities of the different instructors. Simplicity in school arrangements is an element so desirable that it is well worth while to sacrifice a great deal to it. There are some machines which expend the greater part of their force in overcoming their own friction. This is sometimes necessary in manufacturing, but there is no need of it in teaching.

The characteristic error of the present day in regard to education is that people expect and attempt too much. At no time is the prevalence of this mistake more observable than when parents are selecting a school for their children. That the anticipations thus so often indulged are doomed to disappointment may be partially, but cannot be entirely, the fault of the institution upon which they finally decide. The main difficulty is that the anticipations themselves are inconsistent with the essential principles of human nature and the limited powers of the human intellect, or at any rate of that intellect between the ages of six and eighteen years.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

We do not understand the principle, if there be any, upon which the statute against cruelty to animals is interpreted by the Magistrates. On the 15th of this month a man named Megan was arrested for compelling a horse to pull a heavy load, while under the collar and saddle the animal's flesh was a virulent ulcer. The strongest evidence to the fact was forthcoming; but Justice Scott, at Essex Market, discharged the man without a hearing, and only added a censure upon the officer who arrested him. Again, on the 19th, four cases of a similar character were before the Court—one of them remarkable for brutality. The defendant was proved to have struck a horse twenty-five times upon the head with a heavy club, and for the offense the Court considered he was adequately punished by paying a fine of $1. Similar cases are of frequent occurrence. We might mention many more; but these will suffice to show the impunity with which the greatest cruelties may be perpetrated, and the manner in which the law of the State is openly set at defiance, or nullified by the action of those whose duty it is to administer it with impartiality and justice.

The institution whose special province it is to see that dumb animals are in some measure protected from the cruelties of those whom they serve, might, with some reason, complain of the opposition it receives from those who by virtue of their office ought to lend it encouragement and support in the pursuance of its humane objects. But we protest against this action of the Magistrates upon higher grounds. We might make it in the name of humanity and civilization, but that would hardly be understood by people who, in their actions, seem not yet to be very much influenced by either the one or the other. We protest, therefore, in behalf of the law of the State, which is thus prostituted to evil purposes. If we were to say that the conduct of Mr. Justice Scott were scandalous, in that it encourages the reckless barbarity of barbarous men, we should be stating a part only of the truth. It is scandalous as a piece of public policy and magisterial duty. Mr. Scott may personally think that dumb animals are as far beneath the notice of his refined intelligence as the protection of his official authority. But the people have decided otherwise, and the people are a higher power here than Mr. Scott. It is not left to Mr. Scott's discretion whether dumb animals are to be protected or not. The people, the law, says they are to be protected, and his duty simply is to administer that law. While he refuses to do this he not only renders the law a dead letter, but he encourages the repetition of the very offense which that law was framed to prevent. To pursue this view of the subject—and it is the only correct view that can be taken—we should be led on to the conclusion that Mr. Scott is not fit for the position he occupies. That is the inevitable and ultimate result to which we should be brought. Let us stop before we come in this instance to that end. That a gross injustice has been done there is no doubt. That a misinterpretation of both the spirit and the letter of the law has been suffered is equally beyond question. If Mr. Scott's personal opinions have stood in his way, he has erred. If his knowledge of the law has been deficient, he has erred yet more. But neither contingency is irremediable. The only difficulty we have about the matter is to be found in the fact that other Magistrates in Special Sessions are guilty, although less so, of the same charges that fall most pertinently on Mr. Scott—a fact which seems to indicate something more than a merely personal blunder. If it be the resolution of all these officials to set the laws at defiance in their capacity as administrators, it is well that we should know it. And if they persistently refuse to fulfill the provisions of the laws, as they seem to do in these charges of cruelty to animals, they will merit all the condemnation which public opinion will bestow upon Magistrates who do not honestly perform the duties of their office. Then, too, they will merit the further charge of unfitness for the positions they occupy.

THE COST OF LIVING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The increased cost of living in England has begun to tell upon a class which has hitherto never raised a claim for aid. Working men, by combination, by emigration, and other means, have placed themselves in a position better than those immediately above them in the social scale. The lower middle classes are the worst off now, and their difficulties seem likely to increase. How great those difficulties are may be gleaned from returns recently published. It appears from these that between the year 1852 and 1871 the price of beef increased forty-seven per cent., and of mutton thirty per cent., the chief causes producing this rise being the Russian war and the cattle plague. The increased consumption of animal food is another cause of the maintenance of prices, but a more influential cause is to be found in the continuous depreciation in the value of money. The increased demand has been fully met by an increased supply, for we find that between the periods named the importations into Great Britain of dead meat from foreign countries increased to the extent of three hundred per cent., so that the explanation of the rise in price seems plain.

But with the depreciation of money there has not been a corresponding rise in salaries, and most of the persons who form the class to which we are now alluding are clerks or persons employed upon limited wages. Sometimes even professional men, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen, are, in a pecuniary sense, no better off, and by all these the increased cost of living is severely felt, more severely, as we learn from English advices, than it ever has been before. Meanwhile the condition of what are called the poor is improving. They live better than formerly, they are better paid, get better food, and more comfort. The numbers who receive aid from the public rates are decreasing. Those who received such assistance in 1871 were fewer by 29,152 than they were in 1870. Marriages among the working classes too are becoming more numerous, disease less frequent, and the mortality rate lower. In fact, all tends to show an improved condition for the "working classes," and a much more unsatisfactory condition for the class next to them.

Now how will this affect ourselves? The progress of the country is very largely dependent upon immigration. We cannot afford to lose so valuable a source of population. But it is the laboring classes that we are chiefly in need of. The so-called "lower middle class" of English society would, in its present form, furnish very little that we want in the shape of immigrants. To the men who have been accustomed to manual labor, there is room to spare in the United States, and there will be room for many long years to come. We want such, and we can promise them work and a competency. But clerks, shopmen, the incumbents of small offices under Government or public bodies, and all of a similar kind, are of little use here, except upon one condition. New-York is overstocked, we might say overburdened, with them already. A house advertising the other day for a clerk, received more than 300 applications. And similar experiences are met with daily. When, therefore, we learn that the difficulties of the lower middle classes are turning the attention of many of their numbers to emigration, it is due to ourselves and to them to name the one condition upon which alone they can hope to prosper if they come here. They must give up all expectation of obtaining employment in accordance with the notions that they have been accustomed to entertain. They must be prepared to strike out into new channels, to resort to labor, probably, certainly to perform work which hitherto they have not dreamt of. If they would make this country their home, the lands are broad and ready to receive them, but they must lay aside the effeminate discipline of the counting-house, and be ready to understand that their province here will be not to superintend the work of others, but to do the work themselves. The man who emigrates with this intention and resolve, even though he may have been accustomed to look down upon labor, and to consider himself in a social position above the working man, will prosper. If he is not prepared to accept that condition, it would be better for him remain "at home."

The subject therefore affects us very materially. We want immigrants, but we want useful immigrants. Now if the lower middle class of English society is being reduced to a condition of necessity where it must perforce turn to manual labor; it is more to our interest to let it replenish the ranks of the working men at home than to form a current of crude emigration here. As a rule it is not an emigrating class. It would not be difficult, therefore, to induce it to remain where it is; but in face of the change that is coming over English society, nothing can be more plain than the necessity we have for holding out all the attractions in our power to the working classes, since we not only have to compete with the rivalry of foreign nations, but also with the advanced condition of the laboring interest in Britain, and the impoverished state of a class of which we are not so much in need.

THE EXCURSION FUND.

The eleventh excursion for poor children will take place to-day, when the boys and girls from the tenement quarters of the First, Second, and Third Wards will be gathered together by the members of St. Paul's Guild, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Houghton. The children will form, in New Church street, at 8 o'clock, and march to the barge. The party will then proceed to Oriental Grove, stopping on the way up for the children of the Thirty-first Street Mission School. The usual programme will be carried out during the day.

On Tuesday next, the Thirteenth Ward children will proceed to Far Rockaway Beach, by special train, over the Southside Railroad. Mr. A. D. Failing, proprietor of the Seaside House has tendered the use of his house and grounds for the day, and the Railroad Company have greatly reduced the price of the train.

On Saturday, the 30th inst., the boys and girls of the Eleventh Ward are to have a picnic, the details of which will be given in a day or two.

The following additional contributions to the Fund are duly acknowledged:

Children at Howland's Hotel, Long Branch	$30 00
J. C. H.	2 00
Total	$32 00
Previously received	9,317 10
Aggregate of Fund	$9,349 10
Expended to date	6,648 56
Balance in hand	$2,700 54

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RELEASED CONVICTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The morning after the letter from a released convict was published in The Times, a young man called upon me, whom I knew well when a lad, to ask help to secure work. He was willing to accept any place where he could earn an honest living. He stated that a few days before he was liberated from prison; and since then had been seeking in vain for honest employment. Mr. Sheldon, of the Prison Association, had kindly offered every assistance in his behalf, but without success. When he came from prison he was given a few dollars, but this was all gone, and on Sunday and Sunday night he walked the streets, having no home and without food. He is about twenty-two years of age, and apparently healthy and strong, and quite capable of providing for himself in an honest way if the opportunity were given him to do so. His appearance gave evidence of a hard struggle, and of a sincere desire to avoid his former evil companions. Probably this was his first experience of how hard the way of the transgressor is, and how difficult it is for the erring one to establish himself in the confidence of his fellowmen.

As I heard his story and looked into his face, I could not shut the fact from my mind that he was only one of a large number who every year pass through a similar experience and struggle, and finally go down to hopeless ruin. Three-quarters of the criminals in prison in this State are under twenty-one years of age. The history of this young man repeats itself in a large majority of those of his class. Their education was obtained in the streets. Having no judicious parents to train them, or to teach them the terrible consequences of crime, they plunged headlong into evil courses without a thought of the awful results that follow such a life. The susceptibility of many of this class to reformatory influences cannot be doubted. Most of them are hearty and strong, their minds are active and capable of receiving instruction, and they long for friendly aid to keep them from again going in the ways of crime. That the treatment of criminals while in prison should be with a view to their reformation as well as punishment, is not questioned by any thoughtful person, and the plan of stimulating the prisoners to good conduct and to industrious habits by giving them an interest in their earnings, as detailed in the editorial of to-day's Times, is correct in principle and entirely practical, as was developed in a trial of more than two years in this institution. The idea should not be lost sight of that these young men, by their own efforts while in prison, should be able to put themselves in positions to supply their wants after their liberation while looking for honest employment, or have the means at hand to go to other parts of the country where their failures are not known, there to begin life anew under more favorable circumstances. Such a course of treatment cannot be called an experiment, as it has already been successfully tried in Europe and in this country, and its efficacy as a reformatory agent has been clearly established. I hope you will continue to urge this practical reform in the management of the prisons in this State. The result, as shown by the trial of this plan, is that the prisoner can and will, in most cases, not only pay all the expenses for his support in prison, but that he will earn a good sum for himself when his release is obtained. The boys here who entered into this system earned enough to pay their way while in the House, including every item of expenses, and had from fifty to eighty cents per day to their credit. Very truly yours,

Israel C. Jones, Superintendent.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New-York, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873.

MR. S. S. COX AND HIS BACK PAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With much respect, permit me to doubt whether you are quite correct in your estimate of the "course Hon. S. S. Cox took as to the back-pay steal." I am afraid you have been deceived as to precisely what this course was. He was one of the first to draw it from the Treasury, remaining at Washington for the purpose long after the adjournment of Congress. When asked at the Arlington Hotel whether he intended to keep it, he replied in his usual style that "he intended to give it to his father and mother because they were orphans." This piece of humor went the rounds of the newspapers at the time (your own, I think, copying it.

He then went South. While there Mr. Brooks died. It then occurred to Mr. Cox that he could be elected to the vacancy, and he at once, two months after he had obtained the back pay, telegraphed to his brother-in-law here that he spurned to keep it, and for him to send it back to the Treasury. These are facts, the truth of which can be easily proved at Washington by the records. J. C.

BANKRUPT LAW DEFEATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the objects of the United States Bankrupt act and its amendments is to provide for a pro rata distribution of the assets of an insolvent debtor among actual creditors without preference. Instances are constantly presenting themselves where this feature of the law is practically defeated, and the honest and perhaps small creditor cheated of his dividend, and the debtor released from his debts by subsequently availing himself of this very law.

The State courts have ruled that under an assignment, in accordance with the State law, the assignee may make sale of merchandise and effects of the insolvent, (no proceedings in bankruptcy in the meantime having been taken,) and this is frequently done, very much to the benefit of the particular party whom the assignee desires to prefer. To effect this arrangement there must be a good understanding between the large creditor and the debtor, for the sale must be to his interest also. A buyer must be found who is responsible, who must, like the others, reap a profit.

Their course is this. The creditor (generally a large one) has prepared papers for bankruptcy to be used only in case of need to control the assignee, into whose hands have come all the assets of the debtor, with a perfect understanding with him that a sale of the stock shall be made at a certain time. The assignee is a friend of both, and generally selects appraisers that can be relied upon (or blinded); the appraisement and sale are consummated within a few hours, and the proceeding is well known to be for the advantage of those interested, and to the great disadvantage of outside creditors, who receive next to nothing for a dividend. As opportunity offers will it not be well for the suffering merchants of this City to unite and employ competent lawyers to test the legality of these sharp operations in the United States Court; to punish offenders, and put a stop to a practice so demoralizing to the whole trade? DRY GOODS.

THE "COMMODORE" AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a constant reader of your paper for the past fifteen years, and observing that lately you have been an earnest advocate of the public in its case against Commodore Vanderbilt, I beg leave to ask you why it is that one cannot obtain a "return ticket" to Woodlawn Cemetery and back. Eight of us recently had occasion to accompany the remains of a friend thither, and all agreed that it was an imposition that we were charged full fare both ways.

Do you think the Commodore would take advantage of us, knowing we must go and must come back? RETURN TICKET.

New-York, Thursday, 4th P. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE WAWASSET INQUIRY ENDED.

LAX DISCIPLINE, IGNORANCE OF LAW, AND GENERAL MISMANAGEMENT SHOWN — ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—DEFENSE OF THE COLORED MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Wawasset investigation was to-day concluded. There was no new point elicited by the additional evidence. The attempt was made by the officers of the boat to prove by parole testimony that the certificate permitted the steamer to carry 150 passengers instead of fifty, but although it is apparent the owners considered they had the right to carry 150 the evidence was not conclusive. The certificate which the officers claimed authorized 150 passengers, fixed the number of life-preservers at sixty-five. The lack of discipline and general ignorance of the law were fully confirmed. The examination to-day was in great part conducted by Gen. D. D. Smith, Supervising Inspector General of Steam-boats. It is expected that the Board will file their report in a few days.

The weight of the testimony is to the effect that the fire originated in the fireman's room, forward of the engine, where it had a chance to get full headway undiscovered. The supposition is that it caught from matches, or fire dropped from a pipe. Had this room been on deck, the fire would have been discovered before it could have spread to the whole interior of the vessel.

The *National Era* defends the colored people on the Wawasset from the charge of brutality, and says: "There can be no brutality in a man's obeying the first law of nature—self-preservation—nor do we have the slightest doubt that white men would have as eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity for escape offered by the life-boat as did the colored. We feel sad for that kind of humanity which is so insane with race prejudice as to seek to cast odium upon a race because some of its members in struggling for life from the devouring flames did not strictly observe the manner and etiquette of a Saratoga ball-room. Had there been equality among passengers recognized by the boat's company, there would have been equality in obtaining possession of the boat, and possibly more lives saved."

FEDERAL PATRONAGE IN TEXAS.

W. T. Clark, Postmaster of Galveston, now here, to-day received a dispatch from Texas stating that Gov. Davis had started again for Washington to renew his attempt to secure a redistribution of the Federal offices in that State, and that he had already made a new assignment of all the offices in the State.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS CANARD.

Jay Cooke had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, at the close of which the Secretary asked him if there was any uneasiness in Philadelphia banking circles by reason of the statements regarding the alleged deficit in the Treasury. Jay Cooke replied that everybody that he knew considered the story as the idlest and most absurd of fictions.

STATUS OF INDIAN TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The recent arrangement which the Peace Commissioner, Mr. Brunot, has made with the Mountain Crow Indians of Montana is not a treaty. The act of March 3, 1871, provides that after that date no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with which the United States may contract a treaty. Under this law there can no treaties be made with any tribe of Indians. The arrangement with these Indians is regarded simply as a contract between the Government and the Indians as land-owners, which can have no validity until ratified by Congress. This law, which is an obscure clause in an Indian Appropriation bill, has been quite generally overlooked. It in reality works a radical change in the Indian policy, and affirms the principle that the Indians are not to be considered as independent nationalities, exercising contemporary jurisdiction over the same territory with the United States. It is even doubted whether, under this section, the Modocs can be considered a nation entitled to the rights of prisoners of war.

UNION PACIFIC INSPECTION.

The Union Pacific Government Directors, consisting of Hon. Joseph H. Millard, of this city; Hon. James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, Iowa; Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, Iowa; Hon. D. S. Ruddock, of New-London, Conn., and Hon. J. C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, Ind., are now engaged in inspecting the Union Pacific Railroad. They will proceed over the entire length of the road, and inspect all its property of every description. They expect to be engaged about fifteen days in this work. They will make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, who will transmit it to Congress with his annual report.

INDIANS PREPARING FOR THE WAR-PATH.

Private advices from Nebraska to-day show that the Pawnees are now preparing to go upon the war-path against the Sioux. The Pawnees are now passing through the days of mourning for the dead who were recently massacred, after which, when the new moon appears, they will proceed to battle against the Sioux.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.

The suggestion is made to the Treasury Department that one of the islands in New-York Bay be selected as a site for the probable new United States marine hospital. The medical authorities declare that invalid sailors are always more contented when they can look upon the water.

THE YEARLY EXPENDITURES.

A volume containing the digest of the annual expenditures has just been completed at the Government Printing Office. It is expected that henceforth this digest will be annually published.

THE INAUGURAL FESTIVITIES.

The Inaugural Committee have finally ascertained the amount of their liabilities, and at a recent meeting resolved that each member be assessed in the sum of $300 in order to discharge the indebtedness and close the business of the Committee. Circulars are being sent to the members requesting that the amount be remitted.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Times.

PAWNEES SUFFERING FOR THEIR FRIENDSHIP FOR THE WHITES.

A statement has appeared that the Sioux Indians during the recent attack on the Pawnees, were armed with breech-loading rifles, furnished them by the Indian Peace Commissioners, and also the Interior Department. It is asserted upon official authority that such is not the fact. The Department never has furnished the Sioux with any arms, nor have the Peace Commissioners given them weapons of any character. The arms that the Sioux or other Indian tribes have they received from traders, who were paid for them. The opinion is expressed in some circles here that the fact that the army uses the Pawnee and Indians of other tribes as scouts, intensifies the hostility of the Sioux against them, and is no doubt one of the main causes of the battle between them. It is a source of great regret that the Pawnees have suffered so seriously mainly through their friendship for the whites, but it is not probable that any official action will be taken in the matter further than extending the good offices of the Government toward maintaining peace and harmony between all the tribes. What is said concerning the friendship of the Pawnees for the whites is equally true of the Kees, Arickarees, and Mandans, of the Upper Missouri, and the Crows, of Montana, with whom the Sioux have long waged war.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. John T. Sullivan is ordered to the Frolic; Lieut. R. Longnecker, to duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; Surgeon J. R. Ackley, to the Naval Hospital, at Pensacola, Fla.; Gunner William C. Seymour and Carpenter Charles F. Humphreys, to the receiving ship Potomac at Philadelphia; First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, to the New-York Navy-yard.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Benjamin Uncle and a man named McCarty engaged in a quarrel relative to family affairs, about 5 o'clock this afternoon, when Uncle fired three shots at McCarty without effect. McCarty returned the fire with a fowling-piece heavily loaded, the entire charge taking effect in the head and face of Uncle, killing him instantly. The fight took place in a low groggery kept by McCarty, in the south-eastern section of the city. McCarty was arrested.

THE PRESIDENT'S SILVER WEDDING.

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of President Grant, but there was no very great significance attached to the event, save a domestic reunion in his own immediate household. With that marked desire to avoid all publicity which has always characterized him, the President was particularly anxious to prevent any ostentatious display, and to ignore altogether the time-honored custom of celebrating the silver wedding. The announcement, therefore, that appeared in the columns of a morning journal yesterday, stating that his friends were to present him with numerous testimonies of regard, that a grand fête was to be given at his cottage in Long Branch, and that the members of his Cabinet and others were invited to attend, was not at all pleasing to himself or his own family. A representative of THE TIMES called upon the President, yesterday, in reference to the matter, and found him quietly chatting with his son, Lieut. Grant, and a friend. In answer to an inquiry he admitted that the day was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, but he denied most emphatically that any celebration was contemplated, or that the members of his Cabinet were invited by himself or by any member of his family, and he did not expect them. With regard to the presents spoken of, he said that a silver ornament had been sent to him by Mr. Benjamin Field, a gentleman altogether unknown in the world of politics, and one who never sought office for himself or friends. While esteeming Mr. Field's friendship, he expressed regret that the present had been sent to him, and that occasion for gossip should have been afforded. The other statements in the paper, the President laughingly remarked, were purely imaginary. A very large number of reporters surrounded the President's cottage nearly all day, and it was impossible for any members of his family to move out without being instantly set upon by one or other of these spies.

THE LATEST RAILWAY DISASTER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE COLLISION ON THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI ROAD.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The passengers by the west-bound train on the Mariétta and Cincinnati Railroad, which did not arrive here until 1:40 o'clock this morning, bring in the main confirmatory accounts of the collision near Montgomery Station, with some additional particulars. The Hillsboro and Loveland accommodation-train left Montgomery Station on time. The freight-train bound from Chillicothe to this city was behind time. It is said the conductor's watch was fifteen minutes slow, and, in addition, it is intimated that the engineer, with whom he had some hard words at Loveland, said he would get him into difficulty before he got to Cincinnati. At any rate, the freight-train started out and the two trains met on a curve. Both engines reared upward and stood almost erect. The baggage-cars following, the passenger-coaches remained on the track, but the shock to the passengers was terrible. Charles Rether remained on the engine with his father, the engineer, and was crushed between the fire-box and tender. The father escaped without apparently serious bodily injury, but was so much moved by the excitement of the disaster that he came away from the wreck with disordered mind. The brakeman, in response to the signal, "Down brakes," was assisting the baggage-master to wind up his brake when the shock came, and both were crushed to death. Walter Rhodes, express messenger, and brother of J. R. Rhodes, Superintendent of Adams Express in this city, received injuries from which he died just after reaching the Cincinnati Depot this morning, making four deaths in all.

A NEW OIL REGION.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 22.—A new oil territory has been discovered four miles south-west of this city, of which the *Daily Courier* says: "The Bailey & Gilmore well, which was struck yesterday on the Hamilton Farm, has a quality of sand-rock unsurpassed by any other territory in the oil region. There is every appearance that a belt of oil has been discovered which will rival the lower Alleghany district. This is the opinion of the oldest and most experienced oil operators."

A FAMILY BURNED BY INCENDIARIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—At an early hour this morning several frame buildings, once used as Government stables, and a rope-walk adjoining, three miles south of this city, were fired and almost entirely consumed. A negro named Willis, his wife and four children, living in one of the houses, were enveloped in the flames and were all burned to death except Willis, who is not expected to recover. Two of the suspected incendiaries have been arrested.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—A boiler in J. W. Griswold's steam saw and shingle mill, in Spencer, Kent County, exploded last night, instantly killing James Dooley and two others, and badly wounding five more, whose names have not yet been ascertained.

AN IRISH BREACH-OF-PROMISE CASE.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "A breach-of-promise case, in which £5,000 damages were claimed, has been the chief event of interest at the Limerick Assizes. The plaintiff was Miss Elizabeth Sheehy, daughter of a magistrate of the county, twenty-six years of age, and the defendant, John Evans O'Leary, a Major in the Limerick Militia and a nephew of the late Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans. There were four counts in the summons and plaint; the first, alleging the promise generally, then stating it within a certain time, and in the third and fourth counts alleging that time to be when the defendant's uncle died, or when he should have wound up his affairs. The defense was substantially an averment that the plaintiff had released the defendant from his engagement. It appeared from the facts stated and deposed to that the attachment between the parties began in 1865, and a bundle of letters, numbering no fewer than 146, had been sent to the plaintiff from that time. They were full of terms of endearment, and breathed the ardor of the southern temperament. The lady was usually addressed as 'My own darling Bessie,' as the 'loved wife,' and 'heart's love,' and she was assured in the most solemn terms, often repeated, that her 'fond and affectionate lover to death' would love her as long as he lived with the same devotion; that there was not in the world a man who loved another as he loved her; that every one about him knew well that the day he heard from her he was quite a different man; that he could not live a day without seeing or hearing from her; that he had read her letters a hundred times; that he never could forget her beautiful face; that, sleeping or waking, it was ever before him; with many other expressions of the same kind, denoting great warmth if not sincerity of feeling. He pressed her in his early letters to name a time for their union; but after some time the effervescence of his passion seemed to have subsided, and the plaintiff, having noticed some coolness in his manner, wrote to him a very spirited though affectionate letter, telling him she would not endure his seeming coldness, and that she would release him from his engagement if he requested it. This letter framed the ground of defense. The case, however, was that, though the engagement was broken off in 1867, he renewed it afterward. In the course of interviews with her he spoke of his pecuniary affairs, but stated that he would marry her on the death of his uncle. After that event she asked him if he wished to break off the engagement, and he replied, 'Certainly not'—that he knew his uncle had not forgotten him, and that when everything was settled they should be married. In July, 1872, he fixed September for their marriage, but he subsequently declined to fulfill the engagement. It was alleged that by the death of Sir De Lacy Evans he became possessed of from £8,000 to £12,000. The case for the defendant was that he was only worth £240 a year and £1,000 in cash; that he had been from his early youth steeped in difficulties, and tried to find consolation in drink, and that his intemperate habits had been referred to by the plaintiff, who used her influence to try and reclaim him. Counsel relied on the many expressions of agony in the defendant's letters after the engagement was broken off as proof that it was not renewed. He expressed surprise that a beautiful, virtuous, and accomplished lady should throw herself away upon an idle, dissipated, and worthless person. At the close of the case the jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff with £1,875 damages, a finding which was received with applause by a crowded Court.

SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873.

At a very brief general session of the Association this morning, nineteen new members were nominated and elected. Thirty-one new papers were reported as accepted for reading by the Standing Committee. The members then assembled in the rooms assigned to the sections, Dr. Alexis Caswell, of Providence, presiding over Section A, and Dr. J. L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia, over Section B.

In Section A, Prof. Charles A. Young, whose name is so well known in spectroscopical science, read a paper which excited great general interest, on the possible existence of liquid solar envelope. It is the opinion of astronomers of the present day that the substance of the sun is largely metallic. But it is also shown that the specific gravity of the sun is only one and a quarter, water being taken as one. The only mode of harmonizing these two facts is by the supposition that the metallic matter of the sun chiefly exists in a gaseous condition. There are also many corroborative indications that such is the case. The existence of the well-known *sun-spots*, which appear and disappear so suddenly, and also the frequent volcano-like eruptions which take place on so gigantic a scale, rising sometimes to a height of 200,000 miles, leave no doubt concerning the existance not only of superficial disturbances, but also others of still vaster violence. As these vast masses of gas are projected from the central to the exterior portions of the sun, they must suffer great diminutions of temperature. This refrigeration probably extends to liquefaction, so that we may suppose these gaseous masses condensing precisely as watery vapor condenses when it rises into the colder regions of the upper air. We would then have the phenomenon of a solar, metallic rain. The descent of this rain would be checked as it approached the centre of the sun, and would then accumulate as a liquid layer or envelope, receiving fresh accessions from above, and wasting by rapid evaporation on the inner and more heated surface. Thus large quantities of vapor would be constantly forming in the interior of this liquid shell, and would escape from time to time explosively, when the tension became sufficient to rupture the envelope. Indeed, the sun is probably only a gigantic bubble, bursting and reforming itself continually. Prof. Young is inclined to think it probable that the condensation of the ejected gaseous matter may possibly extend beyond liquefaction—that it may even be reduced to the solid condition, and that the sun may have within its chromosphere and its photosphere, its storms of metallic snow.

Prof. J. E. Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey, explained the method of measuring meridional arcs in the progress of the coast survey. It is impossible to give a[l] of his paper *résumé* without map illustrations. Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, followed with some observations on the remarkable accuracy which had been obtained in all the scientific work of this survey—an accuracy which is constantly increasing with the growing experience of the assistants and with the improved construction of astronomical instruments. The credit of this admirable organization was due entirely to his predecessors. He had not deviated in the slightest degree from the lines they had marked out—his aim was to maintain the organization in the high state of perfection in which he had received it from their hands.

The next paper was by Prof. Peirce on the rotation of the planets, as a result of the nebular theory.

The treatment of the subject was purely mathematical, yet the clearness and beauty of the style charmed those who could not follow the thought. In conclusion he alluded to departure from rigid mathematical order in the arrangement of the planets and stars, hinting, in language of the most exquisite beauty, that the seeming lack of order was an evidence of Divine design in recognizing and ministering to man's esthetic nature.

Gen. J. G. Barnard next read a paper upon "The Mathematical Arguments Against the Theory of the Fluidity of the Interior of the Earth." He entered into an elaborate criticism of the recent investigations of Sir William Thompson and Prof. Hopkins, of England. A debate followed, in which Prof. Peirce and others took part, and the range of which was quite beyond the non-mathematical.

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, of New-York, made some remarks tending to show that in glass manufacture but little improvement had been made for the last 300 years. The glass-makers had scarcely heard of the science of chemistry. He presented specimens of several varieties of glass.

Prof. G. W. Hough, Director of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, read a paper describing an automatic registering and printing thermometry. The great importance of some method for the automatic registration of the changes of temperature has turned the attention of meteorologists to a great variety of mechanical devices during the last quarter of a century. The methods principally employed for that purpose may be divided into three classes:

1. When the record is made by a metallic thermometer consisting of a single rod or of a combination of rods of different expansibility.

2. Where a band of paper rendered photographically sensitive is caused to pass by clock-work behind a mercurial thermometer, the varying height of the column producing a continuous curve on the paper.

3. Where the record is made at definite intervals from a mercurial thermometer by the use of electro-magnetism.

The first method is imperfect from the fact that a metallic rod subjected to variations of temperature, suffers a change of length. Hence, such a thermometer does not maintain a constant zero—a difficulty noted by many meteorologists. The second method involves very great care and labor, and, moreover, the curve produced is never sharp enough to preserve minute fluctuations. In the third form of instrument, where the record is made at definite intervals by means of magnetism, the zero of the mercurial column will remain constant and the records will be correct within certain determinable limits. In the instrument devised by Prof. Hough a continuous curve is obtained, and, also, at definite intervals, the results are printed by means of types. The thermometer itself is a glass tube, bent in the form of a syphon, the closed end filled with alcohol and the open end with mercury; on the surface rests an ivory float, suspended from a delicate balance, having a platinum wire attached to each end of the beam. As the mercury rises or falls from change of temperature, the beam oscillates, and consequently the platinum wires are caused to dip in small cups of mercury, completing a galvanic circuit, and thus setting in operation, by means of electro-magnets, a micrometer screw. The motion of this screw elevates or depresses the balance, thereby breaking the circuit. A variation, indicated by one-tenth of 1° Fahrenheit, is sufficient to complete the circuit, by which the screw is moved through a space equal to the change in the height of the mercurial column. The principle of this instrument is the same as that of the printing barometer described by Prof. Hough before this Association in 1866. As the temperature rises or falls the screw follows its motion, while the type-wheels are moved by clock-work, which print the result, in figures, at the end of every hour, on a slip of paper moving in front of them.

A pencil, held against a revolving drum, also records a continuous curve, exhibiting at a glance the height of the thermometer. This machine gives the temperature to tenths of a degree. The clock-work and printing mechanism are placed inside the building, the thermometer and carriage only being outside, the connection between them being made by a fine wire attached to the micrometer screw and balance.

A very important paper was read by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, N. Y., on the duty of Governments in the preservation of forests.

The historic period is too short to permit the supposition that the transition from luxuriant fertility to barrenness and sterility which mark many lands where the earliest traces of man's civilization are found, are due to cosmical influences. The real cause is found in the destruction of the forests which once clothed the surface, protecting it from the heat of the sun and from the winds. As man destroyed this shelter, the desert approached to destroy him and his works. In more temperate climates the effect is less marked, but still apparent in the failure of springs and wells, and the diminution of the volume of water for hydraulic and other purposes. Actual damage has been done, and is now being done. Can it be arrested? Can it be repaired? The ultimate sources of water-supply for the globe—the ocean surface—has probably not materially changed in the historic period, and consequently the average of the total rain-fall may be the same as it always has been. Meteorological observations extend over too limited a period of time to warrant any theory of alteration. The change mentioned must be due then to the altered modes by which the rain-fall returns to the ocean—to its distribution. A wooded country detains the moisture which falls upon it, giving time for its absorption and obstructing the formation of rills and streams, and hence giving time for evaporation and producing humidity of the atmosphere. The dampness of a house surrounded by a dense shade is well understood. Destruction of the forests reverses all these conditions. The rain-fall is rapidly gathered into swift streams, producing floods of great destructive power. There is, therefore, little time for absorption—springs and wells fail. The climate becomes arid as the earth becomes barren. The economical value of timber and the diminution of the supply were treated briefly. The need of timber for the manifold uses of civilized life, rather than considerations of climate or of water supply, has led, in several countries in Europe, to systems of management and regulation of national forests as a measure of public economy. Even in British India such a system has been adopted. To protect or cultivate our forests is to labor for the future. Hence the difficulty of creating a present interest in a remote result. The people must be made familiar with the facts; they must be shown that a tree is an investment of great value. In this work agricultural societies may do much. The Highland Agricultural Society, of Scotland, has offered fourteen prizes for approved reports upon the subject of tree culture and its various relations. Schools of forestry have long been in active operation on the Continent. The necessity for such schools is sure to arise in our own country.

Laws will be necessary to regulate, promote, and protect the growth of forests. What can a State do in this case without the invasion of private rights?

1. By withholding from sale lands returning to its possession from non-payment of taxes.

2. By exempting from taxation for a limited period and by offering bounties for lands planted and inclosed for the growth of forest-trees.

3. By offering rewards for the largest number of trees planted in a year.

4. By requiring railroad and turnpike companies to plant the sides of their roads with trees.

5. By imposing a tree tax, payable by planting trees.

6. By fixing penalties for the destruction of trees by the wayside, or in public or private grounds.

7. By requiring the elements of forest culture to be taught in our public schools.

With respect to the failure of the supply of water for hydraulic power, or navigation, or the use of cities, until woodland shade can be restored to the sources of rivers we must depend on reservoirs to retain the surplus floods of Winter for the wants of Summer. The legislation which such a system would require was fully discussed. Mr. Hough then considered the measures which have been taken by the State of New-York for the preservation of the Adirondack region—the gathering ground of the tributaries of the Hudson and many smaller streams. It is encircled by a girdle of civilization gradually pressing on it from all sides. In 1872 the Legislature appointed a Commission of State Parks to examine and report upon the expediency of vesting in the State the title to the wild timber lands in the Counties of Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, and Hamilton. On the advice of that Commission already the sale of lands for non-payment of taxes has been discontinued. Important questions involving the supply of water to the State canals, the restoration of hydraulic power on the rivers, and possibly the future supply of New-York City and the cities and towns along the Hudson with pure water by an aqueduct from the crystal fountains of the Hudson, may be considered, and a fit opportunity given for presenting in the strongest light the importance of protecting forests, and of promoting the growth of trees, on account of their influence on climate and upon the general welfare of the State.

These questions are not limited to a particular State but interest the nation generally, and it would be proper for this Association to take measures for bringing to the notice of our several State Governments, and the national Congress especially, with respect to the territories, the subject of protection of forests and the cultivation of timber as worthy of careful consideration, regulation, and encouragement.

MURDERS IN THE EAST.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The latest news from Smyrna is, as usual, entirely composed of murders. On the 21st of July a Jewish fruit-hawker was stabbed in open day by a Maltese customer, with whom he was engaged in a dispute. A few days before, at Hadjilar, a little village in the neighborhood of Smyrna, four villagers assassinated a Greek coffee-house keeper. It is, however, due to these simple folks to state that they are supposed to have been actuated, not by mercenary motives, but by the more noble impetus of revenge. In the meantime a painful sensation was caused on the evening of Thursday, the 24th of July, in the Rue Trassa, Smyrna, by the appearance of a ferocious-looking man, who, brandishing a yataghan, threatened to annihilate all who approached him; it was at first hoped that this menace was but an ill-timed jest; the gentlemen in question, however, soon dissipated all doubt on this point, and gave a melancholy proof of his earnestness by assaulting and seriously wounding two unoffending spectators of his gesticulations. On the same evening a double murder was committed at Tchicondibla, one of the most turbulent quarters of the town. Two Greeks, a father and his son, were killed in a coffee-house by the cafédji, who subsequently took to flight, and remains undiscovered by the police. As there was no obvious reason for this last murder, it is charitably hoped that it was an act of mere playfulness. In all events, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, it is considered fair to give the murderer the benefit of the doubt, and not to condemn him decidedly until he has had an opportunity of explaining his conduct."

HOW TO NAVIGATE A STEAMER IN A FOG.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who writes from London, after completing his voyage across the Atlantic, says: "I trust I may be pardoned if I leave my subject altogether here, in order to do a bit of justice that would otherwise, perhaps, never be done at all. The Siberia, of the Cunnard line, sailed from Boston July 1, on the new southerly course for Liverpool, and striking into the fog on the first day out, did not meet with fifteen minutes' clear weather when an observation could be taken, for almost eight days. But no pains were spared by the officers to make the head reckoning accurate. The log was thrown every two hours day and night. On the evening of the eighth day our latitude was estimated to be north 49° 36', but the fog was still dense enough for the fog-whistle to be blown. A little later it lifted very suddenly, then the clouds broke, disclosing the pointers of the Dipper, and a moment later the North Star itself was visible. The chief officer immediately took his sextant, carefully took the altitude of the star, and found it to be 49° 36' to a second. And on the tenth day we came in sight of the Skillings, and bore up the coast of Ireland to the Fastnett Light without changing the course a fraction of a point. And this was the first time the Siberia had sailed upon the new course, and during three-fourths of that time she had been enveloped in fog."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An advertisement has lately been inserted in several of our leading newspapers, the intent of which is chiefly to injure the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Inasmuch as reference is made to the last report of the Company, as its Actuary I feel it my duty to notice it. The advertisement, commencing with some general remarks on life insurance, soon enters into a comparison of the mutual and joint-stock systems, much to the advantage of the former, and then goes on to a comparison of results, taking the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City as an example of the mutual system, and the Equitable Life as an example of the joint-stock system; making it appear, by necessary implication, that the Equitable is subject to all the evils which have just been asserted to belong to the joint-stock class of companies.

In reply to this, it may be stated that in the year 1853 the Legislature, in their wisdom, and after experience of dangers attending the simple mutual system, passed a law that no new life insurance company should be started without first depositing with the State $100,000 as a guaranty for their policies. This in effect prevented the formation thereafter of any purely mutual company, and no company has been founded since, in the State, without a stock capital.

When the Equitable Society was founded this law was in force, and its promoters had to raise the amount named by the State by means of a stock capital; but, to make it clear that profit on their stock was not their motive in starting the Company, they adopted the principle in their charter—a principle not adopted by any company previously formed, and by very few formed since—that the dividends upon their stock, which, in obedience to the enacted wisdom of the State, they pledged as a guarantee of their good faith, should draw legal interest only, (which by investment it reproduces,) thus cutting themselves off from any large dividends thereafter and securing to the policy-holders all the benefits that could arise from the mutual system, with the added advantages of an outside amount pledged for their security, and the prudent management of the Society.

In respect to the numerical comparison made in the advertisement, it is to be remembered that ratios of income and expenditure are affected very materially by the comparative age, extent of business, and other circumstances of the two companies compared. The Equitable Society has for several years past done more new business than any other life company in the world, and its expenses should be larger, comparatively, than those of other companies whose new business bears a much less proportion to their old. But it is to be remembered that, while a large new business is expensive in the obtaining, it forms the foundation for substantial growth, and a permanent reduction of expenses in the future. The Equitable is less than half as old as the Mutual Life, and a brief comparison between its present state and the state of the Mutual at the same age, will perhaps show more clearly the relative success of the two companies, and give a slight glimmering of what will be the condition of the Equitable when it has attained the present mature age of the Mutual. Let us consider the standing and results of the two companies, when each had been in operation about thirteen years:

	Mutual.	Equitable.
Total annual premiums after thirteen years	$699,719	$7,426,862
Interest " "	181,197	993,183
Total income " "	880,916	3,420,045
Assets " "	3,178,034	19,095,053
Amount at risk	24,904,110	162,887,247

Again, the ratio of expenditure (deaths and expenses) to total income for the first fifteen years of the Mutual was 40.27 per cent., while in the Equitable for thirteen years and five months, to the 1st of January, 1873, it was 34.95 per cent., being a difference of 5.32 per cent., and equivalent to a saving in expenditure of $2,205,020—the calculations being made on the principles adopted in the article now replied to.

It may further be said that the stated premium receipts of the Mutual, from which most of the ratios in the table are drawn, are not the amounts actually received in cash, but include a vast amount of hypothetical receipts, balanced by other hypothetical amounts of out-go in the shape of dividends, so that an ordinary reader is deceived, and gets an idea of the cost of doing the business very different from the truth, and all ratios like those in the advertisement, founded on these hypothetical receipts, are grossly erroneous, and intended to deceive.

Moreover, there are other mistakes, some of which may be alluded to, to show how little dependence can be placed on the comparisons made.

These mistakes are made apparently for the purpose of misleading. Thus, the Equitable is said to have lent a large amount ($107,358) on personal security only, while in fact the amount stated is the amount of *personal property* mentioned in its report. The amount of rents received is stated very much less than the truth, as it was reported to the State. Again, the comparison states that the Equitable has, "in premiums overdue, more than three months," a large amount, while the Mutual has nothing; when, in fact, the report to the State makes this the amount of premium due *not* more than three months—the word "not" being a very material word in such statements. Besides which some of the ratios are grossly misstated.

Whether these misrepresentations promote the cause of Life Insurance I leave for others to decide.

In conclusion I give a comparative statement of the Equitable, at the end of 1872, and of all the New-York Companies in 1859, when the Equitable commenced business:

	Equitable 1872.	All N. Y. Cos. 1859.	Excess of the Equitable over all other N. Y. Cos. combined.
Cash Premium receipts	$7,426,862	$1,722,259	$5,854,603
Gross Income	8,420,045	2,722,185	5,697,860
Capital and Accumulations	19,095,053	11,839,924	7,355,129
Amount Insured in year	51,911,079	14,325,116	37,585,963
Amount in Force	171,443,351	70,652,936	100,790,415
No. of Policies outstanding	43,135	23,278	19,857
No. of Policies written during the year	12,491	4,784	7,707

G. W. PHILLIPS,
Actuary Equitable Life Assurance Society.

A GRAND MEDAL FOR CLEVELAND.

THE WILSON SEWING-MACHINE TAKES THE GRAND PRIZE AT VIENNA.

Three separate dispatches from Vienna combine to dispel all doubt as to what sewing-machine has won the first honors of the great Exposition. The first was a special to the New-York Press on Monday, and was as follows:

VIENNA, Aug. 15, 1873.

The Wilson shuttle sewing-machine was awarded the grand prize at the Vienna Exposition for being the best sewing-machine.

The second was the regular Associated Press report, compiled from a long special to the *New-York Herald*, in which the "Wilson Sewing-machine, of Cleveland, Ohio," was named as among the exhibitors which received "medals for merit," the highest class of premiums awarded at the Exposition. All other sewing-machines will receive simply an award for progress.

The third was a private cable telegram received yesterday from Vienna by Mr. Wilson himself, which was as follows:

VIENNA, Aug. 19.

You have received five medals—two for merit and three co-operative.

The meaning of this is that the Wilson machine has received the grand medal as the best sewing-machine, and a second medal as the machine best manufactured—that is, embodying the best mechanical workmanship. Besides these, Mr. George W. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of the Wilson Sewing-machine Company, receives a special medal for excellence of workmanship on the machine; Mr. Williams, of this city, receives a medal for best sewing on leather, done by the Wilson; and Miss Brock and Miss De Lussey receive still another medal for best samples of family sewing and embroidery, done on the Wilson machine. This sweeps the entire board. Not only has the Wilson sewing-machine been pronounced the most capable and efficient sewing-machine in the world, but its work, on both dry goods and leather, is pronounced superior to that of all other machines. This verdict, at a World's Fair, where all the leading sewing-machines of both continents have competed before a thoroughly competent committee for more than three months, is the most complete triumph ever won by a sewing-machine. We congratulate Mr. Wilson, we congratulate Cleveland on this admirable result. The people of the United States can henceforth be assured that in buying the Wilson machine for $20 less than any other first-class sewing-machine is offered, they are purchasing the best sewing-machine ever offered to the public. It is the people's own machine, made to do the people's work, and offered at a price which every one can afford to pay. It is the people's machine which has won this triumph; the judgment of the Vienna Committee only confirms the verdict that the masses had long ago reached by actual experience.—*Cleveland Daily Leader, Aug. 20.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AT VIENNA.

It is announced that the specimens of boots and shoes and other leather work that have taken the highest premium at the Vienna Exposition were stitched on Wheeler & Wilson's New Sewing-machine No. 6, which is adapted to a much wider range of work in leather and cloth than any other machine in existence.

When we consider in this connection that their family sewing-machine was the first introduced into the household for general use, and for more than twenty years has stood unrivaled, we do not wonder that this Company has received at the World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, both the grand medal for Merit and the grand medal for Progress since receiving the highest premiums at former World's Expositions, besides being the only Sewing-machine Company recommended by the International Jury for the grand diploma of Honor.—*Express.*

AMERICAN MOWERS AND REAPERS AT VIENNA.—THE BUCKEYE TRIUMPHANT.—The Buckeye Machine, which has won so many honors at home, but which was sent to Vienna to compete for the first time at a World's Fair, has distanced all competitors and has been awarded two first premium Grand Medals of Merit. Adriance Platt & Co. have also received the highest awards at the great German Field Trials, in competition with all the leading American and English Machines.—*Graphic.*

Cholera, cramps, diarrhea, and all bowel complaints are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action.—*Exchange.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

The absolute safety and perfect burning qualities of PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL are proved by its continued use in over 300,000 families.—*Advertisement.*

The Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce is capital for dyspeptics. It gives the proper tone, and acts better than any recommended stimulant.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a Great Sufferer from ASTHMA, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.—DR. S. D. HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK-CURE, for consumption, and all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs. A substitute for cod-liver oil. Permanently cures asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, shortness of breath, catarrh, croup, coughs, colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle.

Also,

DR. S. D. HOWE'S ARABIAN TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the liver, kidneys, and blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right square up, and makes pure, rich blood. It cures scrofulous diseases of all kinds, removes constipation, and regulates the bowels. For "general debility," "lost vitality," and "broken-down constitutions," I "challenge the nineteenth century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. JOHN P. HENRY, No. 8 College place; C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th av., wholesale agents.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & PLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Epilepsy Mastered at Last.

Dr. CHAS. D. PEARSON, Lafayette, Ind., claims to have mastered this terrible malady. Refers to Jos. H. Bradley, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Francis Dodge, Esq., George Fox, D. C.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

We have no branch office.

Hanover st., since its Widening, is one of the best avenues in Boston. The favorite American House, so long known to the travelling public, is much benefited by the widening. Messrs. RICE not long since entirely refitted their hotel.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold every where by druggists.

Ladies' Furs Dusted with Lyon's Insect Powder makes them proof against moths, worms, and insects.

Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway.
JAMES EVERDELL. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

JEWETT—ROSENBAUM.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, July 29, 1873, by Rev. Edwin Coan, Rector of Trinity Church, WALTER JEWETT, of New-York City, and MINNIE, daughter of the late Jacob Rosenbaum, of St. Louis.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at Annapolis, Md., on Friday, Aug. 22, Mrs. LOUISA ANDERSON, w

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 22, and no sales made by private contract were reported.

The regular weekly statement of the business transacted at the Department of Buildings will hereafter be printed on Tuesday of each week, and not on Saturday, as heretofore, and it will comprise a full report of all other business transacted by the Department, in addition to the list of projected and unsafe buildings.

There are no auction sales of real estate noted to be held at the Exchange to-day, but there is one noted to be held by Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, at the City Hall, of the premises on the north side of Fifty-ninth street, 205 feet east of Third avenue, 25 by 100.4.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

Cannon st., Nos. 31 and 33, 50x100, 2-7 part	$1,000
Stanton st., n. w. corner Chrystie st., 20.3x61.2	23,000
30th st., s. s., 75.9 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.6x98.9	17,000
41st st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x98.9, except a small strip of n. w. corner, rear, 74.1 ft. e. of 41st st., 4x24.8	23,500
53d st., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 7th av., 16.8x88	2,600
Same property, ¾ part	6,000
63d st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 7th av., 16.8x86	2,000
Same property, ¾ part	6,000
86th st., s. s., Nos 142 and 144, 51.2x100	18,000
143d st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11	2,000
5th av., s. w. corner 57th st., 73.5x125	240,000

LEASES.

Bleecker st., No. 112, 3 years, per year	$2,500
27th st., Nos. 336 and 338, stables, 7 years, per year	1,500
1st av., No. 318, store, 5 years, per year	1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th-st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception, and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. The cost price, with furniture or without it, can be obtained of Messrs. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. Nearly half the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER BARGAIN.—THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 16.8x50; lot 100 feet; all the improvements; 58th st. and 9th av.; one block from Central Park entrance; high ground.
J. W. STEVENS & BROTHERS,
Lumber-dealers,
47th st., North River, or No. 6 Pine st., 2 P. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON ARE OFFERING some very desirable FURNISHED houses for the WINTER; also some first-class dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. Full lists at their offices, No. 7 Pine-st. and No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORIES.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—DAILY EXCURSIONS to this beautiful property from store No. 439 3d-av., at 12:45 o'clock; ladies unaccompanied shown every courtesy; free excursions by a special train at 2 o'clock from Hunter's Point each SUNDAY, to accommodate those who cannot go during the week; no music, no free lunch, and no deadheads, who simply go for a free ride; all sensible and prudent people who wish to own their home and can pay $10 monthly for a splendidly-improved lot in a charming village six miles from this City, are invited to apply for tickets; stone sidewalks, shade-trees, and elegant shrubbery adorn each lot; price $600 each, payable $10 monthly without interest; a liberal discount to cash buyers.
Maps free. Apply for tickets to
BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK,
Store No. 439 3d-av., New-York.

$7,000 FOR $5,000.—A GOOD HOUSE, OUTbuildings, three or four acres of land, with a fine garden; has 500 bearing apple, pear, and cherry trees and Concord grape vines, with over a ton of grapes; only ten minutes' walk from Mariners' Harbor, (Post Office,) Staten Island; on Washington av., next door to John Zeiruf's; discount for cash; the owner has had it twenty years.

FOR SALE—A SMALL RESIDENCE, DELIGHTfully located, at Bergen Point, N. J.; unexceptionable in all its surroundings, fine views, overlooking New-York and Newark Bays; only thirty minutes from Wall st.; thirty-seven trains daily over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to ASA FARR, No. 136 Chambers st., Room No. 8.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT PROPERTY.
The finest on deep water in the vicinity of New-York for sale at the banking office of
MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—VILLAGE PROPERTY IN NEW-JERsey with fine frontage, suitable for division, eight minutes' walk from Railroad Station, forty miles from New-York; 34¼ acres, with large house, good outbuildings, and partly in fruit; price $13,000. Apply to C. W. ALLENDORPH, No. 154 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post Office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, A PLEASANT country home of seventy-six acres that have been in careful hands, and are in a high state of cultivation. For further information inquire of the owner, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 17.

CHOICE LOTS, 50x200, FINELY LOCATED IN A thriving town, forty minutes by Central Railroad; $400 each; payments easy.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

SEA CLIFF GROVE.—FOR SALE LOT NO. 520; price $200 cash. Address D. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—Printed lists, corrected daily, can be had on application at either office, or will be sent regularly to any address.
E. H. LUDLOW, & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and
No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on Murray Hill, unfurnished, to a private family; price $2,500. Other desirable houses in good locations.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, HOUSE No. 134 3d av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; furniture can be bought, if desired.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON LEXINGTON AV., near 35th st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price $4,200. This is a most attractive house.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLing-house, No. 15 West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel; in perfect order.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER, 27 3d-av.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds due Sept. 1 next, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Company.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
ADAMS EARL, President.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATERcooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold
COUPON AND REGISTERED
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS,
with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.
AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn,* and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

12 per Cent. Interest
PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT, and rise in value. For particulars address
JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.
By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa.
GEORGE W. STANTON, JR., }
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
B. WILSON, }
AUG. 20, 1873.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.
The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, thirty bonds, numbered as follows: 51, 309, 66, 569, 422, 30, 111, 19, 522, 349, 215, 565, 140, 385, 288, 590, 190, 593, 12, 197, 567, 204, 262, 375, 27, 240, 497, 181, 360, 356, of $1,000 each for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1873. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:
$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.
Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
South-Eastern Railway Co.
(CONSOLIDATED)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
30 Year 7 Per Cent., With Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the Consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for the months of May and June were $120,000 each, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that **this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis,"** congratulating the stockholders on the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished upon application by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
A limited amount for sale by
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

$200,000.

Jersey City offers for sale at the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st., City of New-York, $200,000 of her bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, having forty years to run, interest payable in the City of New-York at seven per cent., semi-annually.

July 1, 1873, the total debt of Jersey City was	$12,267,162 00
Corporation property, including past due assessments for streets and sewers	11,119,526 00
Assessed valuation of 1872	68,496,855 00
Half of the assessed value of railroad property which, by recent law, is taxable this year	11,000,000 00
Total assessed value for 1873	$79,496,855 00

Population of city about 103,000.

All private property, including banking and railroad capital, situated in Jersey City, is liable for the payment of these bonds, which are also exempt from all taxation. No better investment can be found for savings banks, life insurance companies, or for trust funds. Price ninety-eight per cent. and accrued interest.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Financial Agent of Jersey City, at No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOUISVILLE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE IN 1903.
Interest payable January and July at Bank of America. We offer for sale $1,000,000 of these desirable Bonds, and recommend them to investors.
Price, 90 and interest.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
HOWARD, GEBHARD, AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, and RESOLUTE Fire Insurance Stock for sale by
W. C. GELMEN, No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SIXES, DUE 1887.—Very desirable as an investment for Savings Banks, trustees, and others. We offer a limited amount of these bonds at a price which is relatively ten per cent. below Governments.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH Railway First Mortgage Bonds will please advise with TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONgregation will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. MR. CHENEY, Pastor of the John-street M. E. Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. GEO. W. COLLORD at 7:45 P. M.; camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 and 2 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. All made welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST., CORNER 4TH av.—After the Service of Song, Judge Thomas O. Lowe, of Dayton, Ohio, will speak to young men, beginning at 8 o'clock. Young men's prayer-meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Daily union prayer-meetings at 4 o'clock P. M., in the parlor.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK st., near Grand.—Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, will preach Sunday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnel, Rector.—Divine services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This Church will be open for Divine service each Lord's Day, during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Until the return of the Pastor, on the 1st September, Rev. Edward Hawes, of Philadelphia, will preach at each service.

CHARLES STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EXCURSION.—THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1873, to Oriental Grove, eighteen miles up the East River; all may have a pleasant sail and a good time; a band of music for the enjoyment of all; the barge and boat will leave foot of 24th st., North River, at 8 o'clock; foot of Christopher st. at 8:30, and foot of 33d st., East River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets 50 cents.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF GROVE, commencing TUESDAY, 26th inst., to continue ten days.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 36 East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and East 33d st., fifteen minutes later. Distinguished preachers and laymen will participate in the services.

CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—Bishop Snow will preach on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The True Church to Rule the Nations with a Rod of Iron." Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISONav., corner 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday School, 9½.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching 10:30 A. M., and 7:45, EVENING, by Rev. Mr. WESTOVER; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M., also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th av.—C. M. Lockwood, the popular young preacher, will preach morning and evening. Subject, morning, "Thou shalt speak my words unto them;" evening, "Shadows."

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; the public welcome.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath morning, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, at 10:30 A. M.

JUDGE THOS. O. LOWE, OF DAYTON, OHIO, will speak to young men at ASSOCIATION HALL, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—Services on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; preaching by Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J. The usual services will be held in this Church during August.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. Stephens at 10:30 A. M.; evening by the Pastor, Rev. N. Y. Cheney, at 7:45. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington av. and 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector.—This Church will be open for Divine service every Sunday; morning at 10:30; afternoon at 4; Rev. W. Kirkus, M. A., will preach.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church
2d av. and 10th st.,
Next Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon:
"SOME HINTS FOR DOUBTERS."

REV. MR. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand st., near 5th, Williamsburg, will preach Sabbath morning, 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"A Model Husband." Evening, 7:30 o'clock. Theme—"A Submissive Wife." Strangers welcome. Seats free.

REV. J. D. FULTON WILL PREACH IN MADIson Avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison av. and 31st st., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject for evening—"Bismarck and the Pope, or the Spiritual Conflict in Europe."

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR, SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, west 16th st., (near 8th av.,) will preach on Sunday morning, at 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are made welcome. Ushers in attendance to seat visitors.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts., will open on Sabbath, Aug. 24. Rev. S. H. Graham, Pastor, will preach morning and afternoon, at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Sunday, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORner 22d st.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.

THE UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, DR. Booth's, which has been open all Summer, will continue usual services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., by Dr. Charles A. Aiken, of Princeton. The Church is one block west of Broadway, on 10th st., and all are welcome.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation (formerly of West 11th st.,) will hold their regular services in Continental Hall, corner 8th av. and 34th st. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Preaching to-morrow by Rev. D. McAlister.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30.000 CAPITAL WANTED IN A BUSIness of the safest and most permanent character; profits large and certain. If the investor be capable, and desires it, a liberal salary will be paid in return for his active services. No agents need apply. Communications must contain name and address, with reference. Address A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE A FACtory with good water-power and two or three sets of cards and spinning machinery to follow; and would make a favorable arrangement with an intelligent machinist in the manufacture of any staple article in demand. Address COTTON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

$10.000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

A SHOE-STORE ON A LEADING THOROUGHfare in the City for sale, doing a fine and a good paying business. For particulars address W. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, CHARLES KOCKER, retiring from said firm.
DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES KOCKER,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PHYFE & KNOTHE, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE.
DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, (CHRISTIAN,) OF EDUCATION and refinement, speaking French, (her native tongue,) German, and English, desires a position as Governess in a family, or would accompany a family to Europe; best references given. Address H. B., Post Office Box No. 632, New-York City.

ORGANIST AND TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXperience wishes a re-engagement as organist in a small church; Protestant Episcopal preferred; also as daily teacher of music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, in a school. Address M. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS GOVERNess, a short distance in the country, to teach three young children in the English branches, music, and drawing. Apply with reference to No. 68 South st., upstairs, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color and oil-painting. New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The advantages offered by this well-known college for women are acknowledged to be unsurpassed in this country or the world. A full corps of professors and teachers is employed, with ample apparatus, cabinets, and library. The courses of instruction are varied and comprehensive. The location is healthy, the grounds extensive and beautiful, and in the family arrangements, nothing is spared that can conduce to the health and comfort, the moral culture, and the social refinement of the students; $400 per annum covers the expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light, and washing. No extras except for private lessons in music, drawing or painting. Send for catalogues to W. L. DEAN, Register.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty. The Fall term begins Sept. 15. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

MISS MOORE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Grove-av., in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y. Complete and thorough course in English, French, drawing, music, &c. All kinds of embroidery taught without extra charge. Location elevated and healthful; extensive grounds; building handsome and commodious; one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. Will reopen Sept. 1, 1873.

A LADY RESIDING IN A PLEASANT SUBURban town of New-York, offers a home with instruction, for one or two children, limiting herself to that number; connection with the City by telegraph, and trains nearly every hour through the day and night; refers to parents of former pupils. Address Post-office Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.
L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address
Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
6th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.
Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; all collegiate course Number of family pupils limited.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.
Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

ADVANTAGES SUPERIOR.
CHARGES MODERATE.
NO EXTRAS.
Except art studies, and Greek Special Class preparing for VASSAR COLLEGE at BROOKS' SEMINARY for young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Re-opens Sept. 17. Inquiries promptly answered.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS WALTHER'S
GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.
The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873.
Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,
will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE,
No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS CRUTTENDEN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, opens Sept. 25, No. 39 West 35th st. Special classes now forming of young ladies who have completed their school course, for lectures on Art and English Literature; also for French Readings and Conversations.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Newburg, N. Y., will begin its ninth year WED., Sept. 24. Number of pupils limited. French and German spoken in the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn. $260 per year; thorough instruction, homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GOBY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, }
Stamford, Conn.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,
will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.
Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 107 MADISON-AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address
Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
No. 75 East 61st-st.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS
Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; reference first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Yonkers, on Hudson. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

CHESTERTHORPE,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,
via New-Haven Railroad, a home school for young ladies. For circulars address
Mrs. ANNA VERMILYE, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.
Seventh year; Kindergarten, second year.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

KINDERGARTEN.
The Kindergarten, established a year since in connection with Miss Jaudon's school, No. 32 East 31st st., will be continued, with a limited number of pupils, so opening Sept. 24.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,
Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.
Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Associate Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars, Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—EIGHTH YEAR. DAY and Boarding School for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. French language, English branches, German, Spanish, classics and mathematics. Primary and Commercial Departments. Preparation for College and scientific schools.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARAtory SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school. No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, 1873. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

California....Sat., Aug. 23	Olympia.....Wed., Sept. 10
Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27	Victoria.....Sat., Sept. 13
India.........Sat., Aug. 30	Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia.........Wed., Sept. 3	Castalia.....Sat., Sept. 20
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 6	Europa......Wed., Sept. 24

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
GAELIC..............THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC............SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—AFTER THIS month cabin passage by the White Star line will be reduced to $80, gold. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.......Daure.....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT...Rousseau..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE........Lemarie...Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE..Surmont..Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

Note.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA........................Saturday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA...................Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA.......................Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA........................Wednesday, Oct. 1

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, Grogan.......Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
GREECE, Thomas......Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.............Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr...Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan............Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard................Oct. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Sept. 5.—Steamer COLON, Capt. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. Parker, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of 3d September only. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. Bullay, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..................Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau)................Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon.................Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).................Sept. 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Beckett, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier No. 12 North River.) For Porto-au-Prince and Kingston, ATLAS, Sept. 5. For Curacoa, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ARIEL, Sept. 9. For Porto-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum......................Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir......................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat JESSE HOYT, Capt. James Sherman, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 24th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 24th.....7:30 P. M.	Sunday, 24th.....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 25th.....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th.6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th..7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 27..10:30 A. M.
	Thursday, 28th.11:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th.....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th...9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th.....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th.3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 28th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 28th.12:00 M.	Friday, 29th......6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th.....12:00 M.	Saturday, 30th..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th.12:30 P. M.	

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING (FARE 35 cents) and Iona Island.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34, every morning (except Friday) at 8 o'clock; 23d st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 5:30.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison street Pier every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher st. at 8:15; 23d st., 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands' Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND VIA FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

Aug. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS, DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, No. 8 Pemberton square, Boston, July 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about one million square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel as aforesaid on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and twelve o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash; the purchaser to build sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the Indenture of Four Parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 24, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

NOTICE.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners has this day prepared a new and alternative plan and specifications for the heavy sea-wall mentioned above, and will receive proposals for the building of the same according to either or both plans, as above advertised. Such new plan and specifications can be seen and will be furnished at the office of the Board, as above stated.

August 20, 1873. JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction and Repair, July 30, 1873.

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bitts, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping; building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM LAUNCH.

War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing a STEAM LAUNCH for use in the waters of a southern harbor.

She should be strongly built, have a speed of not less than twelve miles statute per hour in still water, with screw propeller; boilers fit to use salt water, but to be supplied with tanks for holding a supply of fresh water for ordinary use, and condenser by which a portion of the exhaust steam can be used, and to operate as an ejector; boiler tested to two hundred pounds; size, fifty feet in length over all; beam, twelve feet; draft, two feet six inches; to have small and light inclosed cabin.

Proposals for either wooden or iron hull will be considered.

Place and time of delivery to be stated. Price of the launch completely fitted, painted, and ready for use to be stated, with description of fittings.

Sealed proposals, to be addressed to the undersigned, will be opened at this office on the 13th of September next at noon. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1873.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Oct. 2, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of old pattern clothing, such as coats, jackets, boots, bootees, hats, hat trimmings, caps, sack coats, lined and unlined, &c., under the requirements of the law of March 3, 1873, which enacts "That when the new uniform is distributed to the troops the clothing of the old style, no longer to be issued, incapable of alteration, shall be sold by the Secretary of War at public auction after due public notice by advertisement, and the gross proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury."

Also, a large quantity of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of dark blue coat-cloth, sky blue kersey, great coats, foot and mounted, flannel shirts, rubber ponchos, iron safes, and various other articles, including a large lot of woolen, linen, rope, and other cuttings.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia. L. C. EASTON,

Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Aug. 23, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, West Palermo and Naples Lemons, landing ex steamers Algeria, Napoli, and brig New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE, THREE CHILdren, and child's nurse, will take board permanently in a private family of respectability which can accommodate him at a price not to exceed $90 per month. Address Box No. 2,342 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD, 23D TO 45TH ST., LEXINGton to 6th av., for gentleman, wife, three children, eldest eight, youngest four, and servant. Address, stating location and rooms, with price, P. E. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL AND SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VERMONT,

Are situated eight (8) miles by railway east of St. Albans, Vt. St. Albans is reached by all the New-England, Canada, and United States Railroads. Sheldon Springs are 330 miles from New-York, due north, 286 miles from Boston, sixty miles from Montreal.

The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends are found here:

First—A pure, mild, air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

Second—One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

Third—The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral-water baths known anywhere.

Fourth—A hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 750 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The table, none better—quail, venison, prairie chickens, wild pigeons, brook trout, fresh salmon, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, turkey, ducks, chickens, green turtle, eggs in all styles, ham, roast pig, waffles, griddle cakes, rolls, ice creams, water ices, jellies, hot-house grapes, peaches, canned and candied fruits, raisins, almonds, nuts, green peas, sweet corn, green beans, cauliflowers, tomatoes, melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking, and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

Fifth—Beautiful scenery; a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall; seventy miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazza of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing; a good library of choice reading, croquet, nine-pins, billiards.

Sixth—The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral-water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary consumption is soon helped and in its early stages cured; head, throat, and pulmonary catarrh soon cured; expectorating, hawking, and spitting, &c., soon cured; cancerous affections, throat diseases, hoarseness, and weak voice, skin diseases, headaches, rheumatism, all kidney complaints, abscesses, dyspepsia, and female complaints promptly relieved and soon cured. Price of board, $1 50 per day. For rooms and information write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vt.

The hotel opens on the 1st of May, and continues open until the 1st of December, and later if required.

CONGRESS HALL.

Dinner bill of fare Aug. 10, 1873.

Green turtle soup, fresh salmon and drawn butter, boiled chicken, roast beef, turkey, lamb. Entrees—Chicken salad, maccaroni, and cheese. Vegetables—New potatoes, green peas, string beans, cabbage, sweet corn, beets, onions, cauliflowers. Pastry—English plum pudding, blackberry pie, lemon pie. Dessert—Ice-cream, wine jelly, coffee, tea.

COZZENS' West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES R. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. Banta, Secretary.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.

Rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks; grand waterfalls, pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. PHILIP F. FULMER,

Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

Refers to George Matthews, No. 127 East 79th-st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y.

Will remain open until October 1.

Terms reasonable. Apply or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during month of September. Special terms made for Fall months. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars. MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.

Jefferson, N. H., May 1, 1873.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE STATION, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel; to parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New-York; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily.

C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REtreat for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, TO OCT. 1.—One and a half miles (stage every train) from Cromwells; Erie Railway, two hours; no fevers, nor mosquitoes; fine air, grand scenery; good table; terms moderate. OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.

E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 47 EAST 18TH ST.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY PAINTED. HOT AND COLD WATER.

Rare chance for gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home. One room on third floor.

REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF MAKING THEIR Winter arrangements, can now be accommodated with an elegant second and third floor in a first-class house near 5th av. Address CARLTON, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS—BOARD IF REquired; No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; family small; to agreeable party terms to suit; best reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—SECOND FLOOR, (ALtered so that there are no dark rooms;) also, rooms on third and fourth floors; unexceptionable table. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TWENTY-FIRST ST.—GRAMERCY PARK.—The entire second and third floors, elegantly furnished, to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best references. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS FROM Gilsey House, entire second floor, to rent, en suite or singly, with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO single gentlemen in a private family; very desirable location. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

SUITE OF ROOMS, (ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR,) with board, to a family of adults. No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best reference.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a second floor, handsomely furnished; also, rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

NO. 31 MADISON AV., FOURTH DOOR BELOW Union League Club.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, with unexceptionable breakfast.

ELEGANT SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR; PRIvate table or board; first class. No. 33 West 33d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS WISHing a comfortable home in the country, in a farmhouse, shaded by large trees, can address J. W., Hudson, Columbia County, New-York, Box No. 297.

AMUSEMENTS.

V O K E S

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, the inimitable VOKES FAMILY in their new AMERICAN PLAY, FUN IN A FOG, declared by the Press and the public to be the BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.

Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23, SECOND FUN IN A FOG MATINEE.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

49th, (Matinee,) 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d Nights of the engagement of DION BOUCICAULT and

LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS of MIMI. MIMI.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 28, will be presented Mr. Boucicault's charming comedies, USED UP and KERRY, with Mr. DION BOUCICAULT as SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM and KERRY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.

OPENING NIGHT

For the Autumn and Winter Season will be on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25,

When the world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque," Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, and HER NEW ORGANIZATION,

Will commence an engagement limited to five weeks, in a new extravaganza in two acts by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled MEPHISTO and the FOUR SENSATIONS,

Introducing all the new company, new scenery, new costumes, new properties, new music. Everything new, and the most NOVEL AND EXPENSIVE SPECIALTIES

Ever presented in one performance in the United States.

Box-office for booking places will open on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the Theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION. TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

THE BLACK CROOK.

BALLETS, COSTUMES, SCENERY, MUSIC, ENTIRELY NEW.

MATT MORGAN'S GRAND ALLEGORICAL PICTURES.

REGAMEY, THE CARICATURIST.

DAVIES, THE VENTRILOQUIST.

THE PERSIAN TWIN SISTERS VERDAY.

THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.

MARTIN'S MECHANICAL HEAD.

250 CORYPHEES AND AUXILIARIES.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF SUCCESS.

LAST MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

LAST MATINEE AT 2 P. M.	The celebrated Artists, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH, in McCloskey's new drama of POVERTY FLAT; OR, CALIFORNIA IN '49.	LAST NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,

Mr. E. EDDY..............in..............METAMORA

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

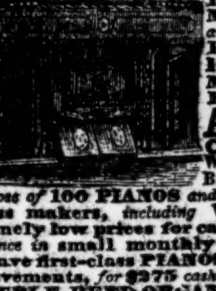
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS



are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $135, upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

863 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th sts.

NORMAL BRANCH, No. 33 Union square, (Decker Bros.)

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal base; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th st. and 10th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INJUNCTION.—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT Southern District of New-York.

ISAAC P. FRINK, Complainant, against THOMAS BUCKLEY & CHARLES COTHREN, WM. SCHMIDLIN & JEREMIAH W. DRISCOLL, GEORGE PETRY, Mrs. JOHN H. PETRY & RALPH HINDLEY, (PETRY BROS. & CO.,) and FRANCIS P. DOYLE, Defendants, of the City of New-York.

Motions for injunctions were brought on and argued before his Honor Judge Blatchford, on the 29th and 30th of June and the 8th of August, 1873, to restrain the above-named defendants from infringing reissued letters patent for reflectors Nos. 3,826 and 3,827, granted to Isaac P. Frink, Feb. 8, 1870. The injunctions were granted and served on the above-named defendants restraining them, their servants, agents, attorneys, confederates, and workmen, from directly or indirectly making, selling, using, counterfeiting, imitating, or delivering to others any reflectors infringing the above-named reissued letters patent of Isaac P. Frink, the complainant.

Notice.—The undersigned have purchased a right to manufacture and sell under these patents, and will continue their business as heretofore.

U. S. REFLECTOR CO.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES W. DINGLEY, plaintiff, against JAMES WILSON and MARY E. WILSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars and ten cents, with interest from the 23d day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 15, 1873.

CHARLES JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on July 18, 1873. CHARLES JONES, an16-law6wSat* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—ROBERT M'LOUGHLAN, plaintiff, against HENRY PETERSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 289 Greenwich st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and thirteen 20-100 dollars, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1873. JOHN L. LINDSAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of July, 1873.

JOHN L. LINDSAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated Aug. 22, 1873. au23-law6wS*

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Begins at 8 precisely.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1873.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that his season at this central and elegantly-fitted theatre will commence on this date, and will be devoted to a series of STAR ATTRACTIONS not to be surpassed in this country.

The opening entertainment will introduce for the first time this season the celebrated AIMEE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, Under the direction of Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA. This favorite and famous company has been reorganized and powerfully strengthened, and now comprises the following BRILLIANT ARTISTS:

MLLE. MARIE AIMEE, The Queen of Opera Bouffe.

Mlle. ROSINE STANI, prima donna, From the Follies Dramatiques. (Her first appearance.)

Mlle. MARIE ROLAND,

Mmes. JUTEAU, CANTRELLE, DUPLAN, VILLIERS, VANDAME, MARIE NARDIN, DESCHAMPS, BONETTI, JULIEN, PERRAUT, and NARDIN.

Mons. EMILE JUTEAU, The favorite tenor.

Mons. DUCHESNE, Mons. LECUYER,

Mons. JULIEN DESCHAMPS, Mons. DUPLAN. (Their first appearances.)

Messrs. BENEDICK, NARDIN, JULIEN, SALVATOR, BRAG, PERRAUT, DAVALIS, &c.

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

Mons. C. VAN GHELE..................Musical Director

Mons. C. LECUYER.....................Stage Manager

Mons. BENEDICK.................Assistant Stage Manager

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25, AND EVERY NIGHT this week, will be produced for the FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY, the latest and most famous PARISIAN, MUSICAL and COMICAL SENSATION, by Ch. Lecocq, Esq., in three acts, entitled

LA FILLE, DE MME. ANGOT, (Mme. Angot's daughter,)

with new and beautiful scenery from the Paris models, by Mr. JOSEPH DE LA HARPE.

Magnificent new costumes from Paris, and the following immense cast:

CLAIRETTE ANGOT	Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
Mlle. LANGE	Mlle. ROSINA STANI
AMARANTHE	Mlle. CANTRELLE
Javotte	Mlle. Gefney
Cydalise	Mlle. Juteau
Mlle. Ducondray	Mlle. Villiers
Hersilie	Mlle. Vandame
Babet	Mlle. Perraut
Manon	Mlle. Deschamps
Therese	Mlle. Nardin
Herbelin	Mlle. Marie Nardin
ANGE PITOU	M. JUTEAU
LARIVANDIERE	M. DUCHESNE
TRENITZ	M. LECUYER
POMPONNET	M. Deschamps
Louchard	M. Duplan
Cadet	M. Benedick
Buteux	M. Julien
Guillaume	M. Nardin
Un Incroyable	M. Salvator
Un Officier	M. Davolis
Un Cabaretier	M. Perraut

FORTS DE LA HALLE, BOURGEOIS GRENADIERS, INCROYABLES, CONSPIRATEURS, HUSSARDS, DOMESTIQUES, DAMES DE LA HALLE, BOURGEOISES MERVEILLEUSES by the chorus.

Act 1—Le Marche des Innocents.

Act 2—Saloon chez Mlle. Lange.

Act 3—Le Jardin de Calypso.

FIRST MATINEE of AIMEE AND MME. ANGOT'S DAUGHTER SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

PRICES during the AIMEE SEASON—Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Family Circle, 50 cents. MATINEE PRICES—Admission, with seats, $1 50, to all parts.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. K. EMMETT, *,* Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, *,* Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, *,* Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, *,* LUCILLE WESTERN, *,* and HORACE LINGARD and ALICE DUNNING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

(Begins at 7:45 precisely. Carriages ordered for 11.)

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

IMMEDIATE AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!! EVERY EVENING during the week, and also for MATINEE SATURDAY, will be produced Shakespeare's most fascinating Fairy Spectacle, entitled

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,

With entirely new scenery and a magnificent double Panorama of Fairy Land by Mr. GEORGE HEISTER.

A Gorgeous Transformation by Mr. CHAS. W. WITHAM.

Characters by Mr. G. L. FOX, M. A. Kennedy, Cyril Searle, D. H. Harkins, James Taylor, Mr. Manly, Frank Hardenberg, Charles Leclercq, J. W. Jennings, C. K. Fox, W. H. Hamilton, Miss Marguerite Chambers, Adelaide Lennox, Nina Varian, Fanny Hayward, Annie Kemp Bowler, Little May Templeton, Sadie Vivian.

THE GOLDEN CALIFORNIA QUARTET.

ALL OF MENDELSSOHN'S EXQUISITE MUSIC.

A TROUPE OF FIFTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Every evening the spectacle will be preceded by THRICE MARRIED.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 23, AT 1:30, MATINEE OF MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house, including a reserved seat.

SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT BILLS! when, in addition to the regular attraction of the week, a POPULAR DRAMA will be performed.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 23, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, (entire,) and LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET!

*,*BOX-OFFICE open daily from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SALVINI SEASON.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for a SERIES of TWENTY (20) PERFORMANCES by SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI, THE GREAT ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN, and his complete Italian Dramatic Company will open on MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, at the office of the Salvini Administration, Room No. 7, Steinway Hall. Subscription Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

THE PILGRIM

Will reopen in Bain Hall, on Great Jones st., MONDAY, SEPT. 1, For one week, in wonderful magnificence.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to SEA CLIFF GROVE,

Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and FREE GROVE is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SIXTH POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSION OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY ST., SUNDAY, AUG. 24, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M. STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH, THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC. A TRIP TO SEA ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK IS A LUXURY INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUT SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.

MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.

THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 351 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, Francis Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Englewood.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK WILL MAKE AN EXTRA TRIP AT 11:30 A. M., AUG. 23, 26, AND 27.

Races will commence at 2 P. M., or on arrival of the train.

RETURNING, a train will leave the Park for Long Branch ONLY, at 6:15 P. M., or at the termination of the races.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK will take the train LEAVING LONG BRANCH AT 6:13 P. M., connecting with STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, ARRIVING IN NEW-YORK 7:45 P. M.

Music by Keating's Band.

M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.

John F. Cole, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

EXTRA MEETING.

Three days' racing postponed until SATURDAY, Aug. 23, TUESDAY, 26th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th.

Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., at 11:30 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 22D INST., BEtween the People's Bank, West Broadway, and Chatham Bank, one PROMISSORY NOTE for $580 00, made by Davis & Johnson to the order of Hiram Knapp, and dated July 19, 1873. Payment is stopped. The finder will receive $10 reward by restoring same to GRAY & DAVENPORT, No. 9 Nassau st., or to the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal st.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

HE MURDERS HIS YOUNGEST SON AND WOUNDS ANOTHER—A CARMINE STREET HORROR.

Two back rooms of the top floor in the four-story tenement-house, No. 81 Carmine street, have been occupied for the last year by Michael Broderick and his family, consisting of Delia, his wife; John W. Broderick, and James W. Broderick, his sons, aged respectively twenty-six and nineteen; his daughter, Clara, aged eighteen; a younger daughter, aged sixteen, named Kate, and Catherine Weldron, Broderick's mother-in-law, a woman nearly eighty years of age. The residents on the same floor with the Brodericks, shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, heard the sound of voices, raised in anger, proceeding from the back room. Quarreling was no unusual thing in the Broderick family, when the father was at home, so that no particular notice was paid to the matter until James Broderick rushed out in the hallway and down the stairs partially dressed and calling "murder" at the top of his voice. James was immediately followed by John Broderick. The younger of the boys just reached the landing on the first floor, when he fell dead in the arms of his brother. Both lay together at the head of the stairway, the younger Broderick clasped in the arms of his brother, covered with blood, and both apparently dead. In a moment the whole house was alarmed and in the utmost confusion. Women rushing out of their rooms to learn the cause of the alarm, and seeing the two boys lying covered with blood and apparently dead on the landing, screamed frantically. They ran into the street and roused the entire neighborhood by their cries. Some men making their way to the rooms occupied by the Brodericks, found the father standing in the centre of the front room, a stupid stare on his face, and in his hand an open knife covered with blood. Around him, on the floor, was a pool of blood, and near it a broken bed-lath. Everything in the room was in confusion. The furniture was overturned in all directions, as if the place had recently been the scene of a terrible struggle. Broderick at sight of the neighbors ran into the inner room, and remained there until arrested a few minutes after by the Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. It was not until late in the day that any connected story of the murder could be obtained. The mother and daughter were half wild with grief. The old woman Weldron was completely stupefied by the shock.

Drunkenness was indirectly the cause of the tragedy. Owing to the intemperate habits of the father, the family relations have not been of the happiest. Broderick is a truck-driver by occupation, and although a steady worker, was addicted to drink. When in his cups it was his habit to quarrel with his stepmother and the members of his family generally. For this reason the eldest son was compelled, within the past few months, to leave his father's roof. On Thursday evening all the members of the family, with the exception of the father, attended the picnic of the Stanley Association. Broderick stayed at home and passed the evening drinking in the neighboring liquor-stores. Shortly after midnight the picknickers returned, and went quietly to bed, the father having already retired. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Broderick rose feeling sick and ill-tempered from the debauch of the previous night. After moving round the room for some time, he called to his daughter to know if she had mended a pair of pantaloons to which he had drawn her attention the evening before. The girl replied that she had not, whereupon her father commenced to abuse her in the most violent way. Broderick's mother-in-law took the girl's part, and reproached him for his conduct. The old woman had scarcely opened her lips when her son-in-law, losing all control of his temper, seized her roughly by the neck, and throwing her on the bed, told her to leave the house or there would be blood spilt. The boys were sleeping in the inner room. The noise of the quarrel awakened James, and he, rousing his brother, said, "The old man is beating grandmother again; you had better get up and see what is the matter." John arose from the bed, and, going to the outer room, tried to quiet the disturbance. The father, on sight of his son, snatched up a bed-slat and struck him. The other brother, James, when John was struck, rushed forward and took hold of his father's arm to prevent him repeating the blow. The elder Broderick at once dropped the slat, and with a pocket-knife which he held open in his hand, stabbed James twice in the right side. After he was stabbed, the boy rushed from the room and down the stairs, followed by his brother, until he reached the first landing, where, as before described, he dropped dead. It was at first thought that both the young men were dead. Both lay motionless at the head of the stairs, John having fainted from loss of blood while in the act of supporting his dying brother. The scene in the house just after the murder is described by the neighbors as heartrending. The unfortunate mother followed her sons from the room, and, when she reached the first landing, threw herself on the prostrate bodies. The blood of her children covered her face and night garments, and her shrieks could be heard blocks away from the house. At length the women of the place dragged her away, and, the Ambulance Surgeon having arrived, it was found the elder brother was not dead, although very badly wounded. The younger brother, James, was past all hope. John, after having his wounds dressed, was placed in the ambulance and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons pronounce his wounds serious, but not necessarily fatal. At last accounts he was progressing favorably.

Both of the young Brodericks are spoken of favorably by their neighbors. The deceased is described as having been a particularly good young man. He neither drank nor used tobacco, and all his earnings (he worked in a wholesale house in Pearl-street) were given to his mother. He was to have been married in a few months. After Capt. Garland had taken Broderick to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house Coroner Young was summoned. A jury was impaneled, and the testimony of Kate, the youngest daughter taken. Her evidence was as follows: "My mother, myself, and my two brothers, John and James, returned from a picnic last night, and went to bed. About 6 o'clock this morning, father said to grandmother, 'Get up, you old crone; if you don't leave this house there will be blood spilled.' Grandmother got up and said she would go. Father then threw her on the bed. I said to my sister Clara, 'Go and wake up John; there will be murder here.' My two brothers came out of the room into the kitchen. Father then struck my brother John with a slat. My brother James went to protect John. Father stabbed James and then stabbed John. Capt. Garland came after a while and arrested father."

The prisoner is a stout-built man about forty-seven years of age, and since the murder wears a dazed, heavy look. When Coroner Young visited him in his cell he asked after his sons, and when told James was dead appeared stupefied with horror. Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination to-day, but the inquest will not be held until John Broderick is sufficiently recovered (if he does recover) to testify. At present he breathes with difficulty, and is unable to make any statement. The body of the murdered boy, after being prepared by the undertaker, was placed in a coffin on ice in the room where the tragedy took place. All day yesterday crowds surrounded the house, and many friends of the family called to offer their consolations to the grief-stricken wife and mother. Broderick was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Young.

CORONER'S CASES.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Thomas McDonnell, aged nine, who was run over some days ago by car No. 119, of the Belt line, on Avenue D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. From the testimony it appeared that the boy, when he met his death, was trying to ascertain how close he could pass in front of the horses. As the driver made no effort to stop his horses the jury censured him, and the Coroner held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CASE OF LAGRAVE.

The case of Alfred E. Lagrave, which has been so often before the Courts through the efforts of his creditors to have him brought back from France under the Extradition Treaty, was yesterday heard by Mr. Justice Daniels in the suit of Averill against Lagrave. The plaintiff held a debt due by Lagrave prior to his disappearance, for which he was served with a summons on his return, and, as no answer was put in, judgment was given by default. On behalf of Lagrave, Mr. Brooke moved to have the service of the summons set aside, and by this means sought to nullify the judgment. He argued that since Judge Fancher had decided that the extradition proceedings were illegal according to the terms of the treaty with France, the defendant should be considered all the time as a resident in that country, and consequently that any act done to his prejudice which could not have been effected had he been actually in France, was not valid in law. Mr. Averill, on the other side, contended that not having aided in any way to bring back Lagrave, Judge Fancher's decision could in no way affect the case of his client. Decision was reserved.

RAILROAD DEFALCATION.

EMPLOYES OF THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING $50,000.

It was rumored yesterday that there had been a heavy defalcation by an official connected with the New-Jersey Central Railroad, the true facts concerning which appeared to be as follows: It seems that on Tuesday morning last, Augustus Stewart, a young, unmarried man, employed as time-keeper in the office at Phillipsburg, Warren County, N. J., of the Central Railroad, was arrested by the Sheriff of the county, on a civil action for fraud, instituted by the Railroad Company. On Wednesday morning, William A. Champlain, the train-dispatcher at the same place, was arrested upon the same proceeding, jointly charged with Stewart with conspiracy to defraud. These are all the arrests thus far made, although others may follow. Both men had been in the employ of the Company for a long time, and filled the positions held at the time of their arrest for several years. Champlain, who is regarded as the principal, was released upon giving $20,000 bail, and Stewart was held in $5,000 bonds. Champlain also kept a jewelry-store in Phillipsburg, was thought to be doing well financially, and was generally respected, and deemed an honorable man. He had lived in Phillipsburg with his wife and family for some years. Stewart lived across the river, at Easton, Penn. The official positions of Champlain and Stewart were quite responsible, the former's especially, in his capacity of train-dispatcher, he having charge of the making up of all the coal, stock, and freight trains from that end of the line, of the hiring of conductors, brakemen, engineers, switchmen, &c., and of the making out of the pay-rolls for all the subordinates, thus having control of the greater part of the immense business of the Company.

It is said that not long since, through some accidental discovery probably, the chief officials of the Company in this City became suspicious that the pay-rolls from the other end of the line had been tampered with. A watch was set, and it was soon discovered that Champlain had added fictitious names to the pay-rolls, after the manner of Tweed & Co. in the palmy days of the Tammany Ring, and that a number of persons who never existed had been credited with receiving wages as conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, &c., for trains that had never been dispatched. Stewart, the time-keeper, was of course concerned in the fraud, else the scheme would long since have been discovered, and he duly marked the time for the bogus trains, and aided Champlain in sending the false time cards to the office in this City, calling for the fraudulent payments. A long search through the books will be necessary before the exact amount of the defalcation can be known, but it is said that it will reach about $50,000, extending back for probably two years, the fraudulent claims reaching about $1,000 a month at one time. Detectives are now at work endeavoring to ascertain whether the money obtained on these bogus names has gone into the pockets of any one else beside the two men just arrested.

THE LATE REV. GARDINER SPRING, D. D.

Funeral services of a most impressive character were held early yesterday at the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, over the late pastor, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. The pulpit, organ loft, galleries, and doors were draped in black, and were relieved by masses of flowers, arranged in emblematic forms—a broken column, a harp, crosses, anchors, and wreaths. The funeral march pealed from the organ shortly after 7 o'clock, as the bell continued tolling, and the procession entered. The officiating clergymen were: Rev. Dr. Adams, of Madison Square Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Paxton, of the First Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of the Collegiate Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., of St. George's; Rev. Dr. Plummer, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Bound Brook, N. J., a grandson of Dr. Spring's predecessor. These were followed by a number of City ministers, of every denomination. The pall-bearers were Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Edward Prime, Rev. Dr. Hare, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. Imbrie, Rev. Dr. Irving, Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Rev. Dr. Dickinson, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Geisenheimer, and Rev. Dr. McGill. Then came the coffin, the church session, with Rev. Drs. Murray and Shedd at the head, the family, and friends. The coffin—covered with black cloth, heavily mounted with silver, with a plate inscribed "Gardiner Spring, D. D., died Aug. 18, 1873, in his eighty-ninth year"—was set down transversely before the pulpit. The anthem "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" was then sung by the choir, after which a brief address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Paxton, who dwelt on the labors of the late venerable divine, the ripe age which Providence had vouchsafed him, his history, from his birth at Newburyport, Mass., to his death here after sixty-three years of devoted labor. Full of health, clear in mind, disease had spared him. Failing memory as to recent events was the sole sign of his approaching end. He had, on his death-bed, expressed his gratitude for long life, his patient waiting for the last summons, his readiness to be gone. His death was a noble end of a beautiful life. Rev. Dr. Adams said that two generations had passed away, while the late Dr. Spring had baptized the children's children of his early congregation. Thousands who had heard his words laid up his memory in their hearts. Faithful to the spiritual, he did not neglect the temporal wants of the City. His life was a life of study and of action. It has served its purpose. Lips, tongue, and hands return to dust; his Christian spirit remains. The hymn "Rock of Ages" was then sung, and Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., addressed the mourning people. He was deeply impressed with the necessity of consecrating life to one purpose, and held up the devoted life of Dr. Spring as an example to the young men of the present generation. Some interesting reminiscences of the Newburyport ministry followed. The concluding address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, and the services were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Rodgers. Rev. Dr. Plummer pronounced the benediction. The body was consigned to the crypt of the church.

THE BROOKLYN CHIEF OF POLICE.

The following document was yesterday morning handed to Chief Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, CITY OF BROOKLYN, CORNER COURT AND LIVINGSTON STS. }
BROOKLYN, Aug. 22, 1873.

Patrick Campbell, Esq.:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Police and Excise Commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday, at their office, your services as Chief of Police of the City of Brooklyn are no longer required, the office having been abolished. Upon receipt of this communication you are therefore directed to deliver to Inspector John S. Folk, who is directed to act as Superintendent, all moneys, books, papers, and other property in your possession relating to the Police Department. You are also most respectfully requested to furnish the Inspector with all the information, if any in your possession, in reference to Police matters.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL RICHARDS, Chief Clerk.

Mr. Campbell at once proceeded to the office of the Inspector, and found that he had also received an official communication, of which the following is a copy:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 22, 1873.

John S. Folk, Esq., Inspector of Police:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Police and Excise Commissioners at a meeting held yesterday at their office, you are directed to act as Superintendent of Police of the City of Brooklyn. You will receive from, and receipt in behalf of the Board of Police and Excise to Patrick Campbell, Esq., late Chief of Police of the City of Brooklyn, for all moneys, books, papers, and other property in his possession, and for which he is accountable, relating to the Police Department.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL RICHARDS, Chief Clerk.

The Ex-Chief turned over the documents in his possession to the Inspector, and after a very brief interview the business was settled, Mr. Campbell soon after leaving the building. The Acting Superintendent then proceeded to examine the papers thus placed in his hands, and found the work no light one. He, however, cheerfully entered on the duties of his office.

It is understood that the Commissioners will not appoint a Superintendent for a few days, although a great pressure is being brought against them.

SALE OF FERRY PROPERTY.

A red flag was hung from the City Hall yesterday with a notice that Deputy Sheriff McGuinness would sell to the highest bidder the lease of the Astoria Ferry, on Ninety-second street, and also the property on the Kings County side of the East River, which had been leased from Mr. Wm. C. Rhinelander. Very few persons but the original lessees were present. The sale was ordered to satisfy a judgment for $1,848, obtained by Mr. Jacob T. Wyckoff. After the auctioneer had read the notice of the sale he invited bids for the ferry franchise. Mr. J. C. Winants offered $25 in behalf of himself and Anton Winants and Cornelius Riplyce, and they were declared the purchasers. The lease of the property on the Kings County side was then knocked down to the same parties for $225.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE SPECIAL MEETING YESTERDAY—THE QUESTION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CORPORATE SCHOOLS.

A special meeting of the members of the Board of Education was held yesterday to consider the bids of contractors for certain work required to be done, and to discuss certain communications from the Controller and Corporation Counsel. The President of the Board, Mr. Wm. H. Neilson, presided. The correspondence between President Neilson and Controller Green in reference to the appropriations for corporate schools, the pay-rolls of which were returned, and the attention of the Board called to the laws of the Legislature of 1873 on the subject, was read. The following reply of the Corporation Counsel, to whom the matter was referred by Mr. Neilson, was also read:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, }
Aug. 20, 1873.

Wm. H. Neilson, President of the Board of Education:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst., to the Counsel to the Corporation, inquiring whether the seventy-fifth section of the City Charter, passed at the last session of the Legislature, interferes with or annuls the power of the Board of Education to make an apportionment of the moneys raised by taxes for school purposes to the "corporate schools" named in the pay-roll submitted to you, has received my careful attention. The schools named were authorized to receive a portion of the moneys raised by tax for school purposes, by sundry statutes, which are referred to in your communication, enacted at different times from 1851 to 1872. The principle pervading those statutes seems to be that each of the schools named shall receive assistance proportioned to the number of pupils instructed, without regard to their religious or denominational character. The Legislature of 1873 has determined that religious or denominational schools shall be excluded from participation in the funds raised by tax.

Section 75 of chapter 335, of the laws of 1873, as amended by section 10, of chapter 757, laws of 1873, provide that "no money belonging to the City and County of New-York, raised by taxation upon the property of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or denominational schools."

The last-recited statute, being the latest expression of the legislative will, must control, and so far as the special acts recited in your communication are inconsistent therewith, they are annulled.

I am therefore of the opinion that religious or denominational schools must be excluded from the pay-roll. The pay-roll and communication from the Controller transmitted with your letter are herewith returned.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Assistant Counsel to the Corporation.

Commissioner Farr wished to know if that communication, signed by the Assistant Corporation Counsel, was an official communication to the Board?

The President stated that he had called into the office of the Corporation Counsel and ascertained that Mr. Andrews was acting for Mr. Delafield Smith, who was not in the City. He should certainly look upon it as an official communication. Commissioner West said they already knew all that was contained in the letter of the Corporation Counsel; but what they did really want to know was what constituted a denominational school. He would wish to know whether schools in which religion was not taught during school hours could be classed under the head of denominational or religious schools, and precluded from receiving support. He imagined that a number of the schools which had for years past received appropriations had either adopted this plan, or had violated the law on the subject—section 15 of the laws of 1851, which reads as follows: "No school shall be entitled to or receive any portion of the school moneys in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practiced, or in which any book or books containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall refuse to permit the visits and examinations provided for in this act. But nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any schools provided for by this act; but it shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, shall be used in any of the schools," &c. This was a most important matter, and some decision should be arrived at by the Board: Commissioner Wetmore said that the subject was a very serious one, and moved that the whole matter be referred to a joint committee, consisting of the Auditing Committee and the Committee on By-laws. The motion was adopted.

A communication was read from E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, in reply to a communication from the President, in which he stated that the Board of Education, in making or authorizing contracts, were not bound by the provisions of section 91 of the act commonly called the new charter. Mr. Smith continued: The present Board of Education is organized under an independent act of the Legislature, entitled "An act relative to common schools in the City of New-York," passed March 21, 1872, by which the Commissioners of Common Schools possess and succeed to all the powers and duties of Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction, with full control of the public school system of the City, subject only to the general statutes of the State upon education, and constitute a Board known as the Board of Education. The counsel also states that the act under which the Board of Education is organized was never repealed or modified by any provision of the new charter, and gives it as his judgment that the Board should go on with their duties without being restricted by any provisions of section 91 of the charter. The different communications were ordered to be placed on file.

The President announced that he had placed the name of Commissioner Jenkins on the Colored School Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Cushing. A communication was read from the Superintendent of Buildings, stating that the school building No. 66 Chrystie street was in an unsafe condition, and announcing that the necessary steps would be taken by the Department of Buildings to render it safe, if not attended to by the Board. It was resolved that the Trustees of the Tenth Ward be notified to make the necessary repairs. Commissioner Patterson moved that the report of the Committee on Salaries, recommending the appointment of William O. Bourne as Clerk of the Board be taken up. After some discussion the matter was ruled out of order. The attention of the Board was called to the gas bill of Ward School No. 52, for the last six months, which amounted to the extraordinary sum of $281 63, while the bills for other schools were merely nominal.

THE LEWIS STREET HERMIT.

Mr. George Calder, of the Children's Aid Society, Rivington street, has addressed a letter to THE TIMES in connection with the death of the old man Leggett from starvation, at No. 163 Lewis street, as reported in yesterday's issue. Mr. Calder says that Leggett was a very eccentric character, a complete recluse, and although he would not permit any one to enter his room, yet he was not one whose modesty prevented him from applying for relief. Last year he received constant aid from the commencement to the close of the relief movement. During the Winter he received orders for provisions from the sick fund of the Children's Aid Society, and when the public sick children's relief work was commenced this Summer he was one of the first to apply; and, although he did not legitimately come within the scope of the fund, he was always assisted. As late as the 9th of the present month, he called on the Society for relief and was ordered a week's provisions. The old man lived in a wretched place, and his personal habits were so disagreeable that many who would otherwise have assisted him were prevented from coming near him. His rent was paid by a Presbyterian Mission, and it is not true that the old man died from starvation. Those living in the neighborhood would have supplied all his wants had they but known he was in need of nourishment. Mr. Saunderson, of No. 55 Lewis street, was a kind friend to him for many years, and had the managers of the Children's Aid Society been informed of his position they would have supplied him with ample provisions. Some thirty years ago Mr. Leggett was in good circumstances as practicing physician in the Eleventh Ward, but in consequence of family troubles, his mind became affected to such an extent that he was placed under treatment for some time in an insane asylum. Owing to this circumstance he lost his practice, and has since been given to eccentric habits; and although he had friends able and willing to assist him, he preferred his solitary life.

Mr. James Anderson, President of the New-York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, has also written to say that had the case of Dr. Leggett been known to any member of the profession, assistance would have been extended to him, although he was not a member of the Association. The publication of Dr. Leggett's case in THE TIMES has aroused the attention of benevolent institutions and the public in the matter of looking after similar objects of charity, and will no doubt be a means of preventing the recurrence of such events in New-York.

SICKLES ON SPAIN.

Gen. Sickles believes in the Spanish Republic, and in the men who are now managing its affairs. In a letter dated Madrid, Aug. 1, addressed to Mr. John Swinton, of this City, who recently published a defense of the new Radical Republic, Gen. Sickles says: "It is a pity that the sincere and able men laboring to promote the welfare of Spain under republican institutions, should meet with so much discouragement, and, I might add, misrepresentation, in the American press. The Spanish Republicans show unexpected fortitude and perseverance, and it is quite premature to predict the failure of the movement, as too many do."

A NIGHT ALARM.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Braun, of No. 71 Thirty-eighth street, Brooklyn, was aroused by hearing a noise in the basement of her house, and at once went down to ascertain the cause. She was alarmed to find a man, who had entered the basement through the rear window, trying to conceal himself. Mrs. Braun seized him and called for help, but after a very short struggle, was overpowered, and the man escaped. Later in the morning a man answering the description given by Mrs. Braun was arrested, and subsequently identified by her. The prisoner denied the charge, and gave his name as George McGee, a clerk in the employ of B. Kinney, a real-estate agent. He was, however, held to answer.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN UNION, N. J.

Considerable excitement has been created in the town of Union, N. J., by the discovery of a defalcation on the part of the Treasurer of the town of Union, Mr. John Bernhardt, to the extent of $11,000. Mr. Bernhardt was appointed to the office of Treasurer in the Spring of 1872, and was re-elected for the present year, having previously filled several offices of trust in the township, and discharged his duties with a sense of honor and integrity which secured for him the fullest confidence of the citizens. When he assumed the office of Treasurer, Messrs. Jabob Schweltzer, Frederick Mickens, Daniel Bermes, and Theobald Betz became his sureties for the faithful discharge of his duties. Soon after his election he entered upon his official duties, and until within the last few days everything went on satisfactorily. It then became known that his checks were dishonored at the bank, although he should have some $10,000 or $11,000 lodged to the credit of the City. This circumstance gave rise to a feeling of anxiety to learn the true state of affairs, and several meetings of the Town Council were held to inquire into the matter. It soon transpired that there were no moneys on deposit either to his own individual account or to that of the town. It appears it was the custom for the Treasurer to deposit the town moneys in his own name. He was then requested by the Council to appear before them on Wednesday evening and explain the matter. This, however, he failed to do, but sent an ambiguous note, stating that he was ready to respond to any financial call the Council might make upon him. The Council did not consider this note satisfactory, and his bondsmen were noticed to make their appearance. Mr. Betz was present on Thursday evening at a special meeting, and stated that his sureties would make up any deficiencies in the Treasurer's accounts. A resolution was then passed calling upon Bernhardt to deposit two-thirds of the town moneys in the bank, and to produce his certificate of deposit before them to-day. Mr. E. J. Paxton expressed the fullest confidence in the Treasurer's integrity, and said he had no doubt the order of the Council would be acted upon in time to produce the certificate of deposit at the appointed time.

THE LATE GEORGE P. ROWE.

A special meeting of the Journalistic Fraternity was held yesterday at the Astor House, Mr. Charles H. Bladen, Vice-President, presiding, to take appropriate action upon the death, by drowning, of their late fellow-member, Geo. P. Rowe, and their fellow-journalist Geo. T. Keiller. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the family of the deceased, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Heaven to call from among us, on the 19th day of August, at Moriches, Long Island, George Perch Rowe, member of the Journalistic Fraternity of the City of New-York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, his fellow-members of the Journalistic Fraternity of the City of New-York, in special session assembled, deem it our solemn duty to give this expression to our sorrow and regret at the loss of George Perch Rowe, and believe the same to be irreparable.

Resolved, That the manner of his death by drowning, in a noble attempt to rescue a fellow-creature from a watery grave, reflects immortal honor upon deceased.

Resolved, That this fraternity recognized in their dead brother an excellent friend, industrious laborer in his vocation, and a promising member of his profession.

Resolved, That his sad demise, which inflicted a terrible blow upon his widowed mother and her family, has awakened for them our strongest sympathies.

Resolved, That the Journalistic Fraternity also tender their condolence to the bereaved family and friends of George T. Keiller, who was drowned at the same place and time with our departed brother.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the families of our deceased friends.

At a meeting of the reporters of Brooklyn, and a number from New-York, on Thursday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have learned with sorrow of the sudden death of our friend and associate, the late George Thompson Keiller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the journalists of the City of Brooklyn, record of our departed companion a personal and collective sense of his worth as a man, his sincerity and utter unselfishness as a friend, his high discharge of the tender duties of a son and a brother, and his active, faithful, sympathetic and conscientious labors in a profession in which he had already obtained an honorable rank, and which held out to few men promises of greater usefulness and distinction than seemed in near prospect for him.

Resolved, That we offer his stricken family the respectful and profound assurance of our condolence with them in the great loss they and we have sustained, and that this minute of our appreciation of their son and brother, as well as the proceedings of this meeting, duly attested, be transmitted to them.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

While playing in the packing-box factory Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer street, yesterday, William Gugel, thirteen years old, of No. 235 East Twenty-eighth street, had four fingers severed from his right hand by a circular saw....Henry Wernicke, of Greenpoint, fell from his truck at the corner of Avenue B and Tenth street, and received a severe scalp-wound. ....At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Gerald Fitzgerald, of No. 21 Horatio street, was arraigned before Justice Ledwith, on complaint of John Columbus, of No. 17 Charles-street, who charged him with having shot him in the arm with a revolver, inflicting a severe wound. The complainant testified that he had been informed that Fitzgerald had been for some time circulating reports injurious to the reputation of his daughter, and that last night, meeting him on Hudson street, he demanded an explanation, when the prisoner drew a revolver and shot him. Counsellor McClelland represented the prisoner, and held that the shooting was done in self-defence, but failing to establish this fact, Justice Ledwith committed Fitzgerald in default of $1,000 to answer.... Charles E. Ferris, late ticket agent for the Harlem Railroad and for the National Express at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, was arraigned before Justice McQuade, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, by Sergt. Armstrong, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct. On the 13th of August the prisoner, it is alleged, absconded with $1,500 belonging to the Express Company and $500 from the railroad. On Thursday night Sergt. Armstrong arrested him. Justice McQuade, having no jurisdiction in the case, sent the prisoner, in charge of an officer, to Putnam County for trial.... At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, John Thompson, charged with obtaining a check for $420 from Mr. D. Quinlan, of No. 136 Madison street, in payment of a debt said to have been contracted by Quinlan's brother, was held for examination by Justice Fowler. Quinlan received what purported to be a dispatch from his brother at Long Branch directing him to pay the amount in question; but, on inquiry, the whole affair turned out to be a swindle.... While Emma Brown, aged twenty-one, of No. 126 East Houston street, was standing in conversation with Lizzie Phillips, at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, she was assaulted by an unknown man, who stabbed her in the back with a knife, wounding her severely. The assailant escaped.... John Anderson, of Allentown, Penn., fell overboard at the Jersey City Ferry and was rescued by the deck hands....Nellie Kennedy, aged seventy, fell at the corner of Fiftieth street and Third avenue and fractured an arm....Patrick Conway, aged twenty-eight, of No. 963 Third avenue, while at work on the first floor of the Westminster Hotel, was struck on the head with a brick and was severely injured.... Cornelius McCullough, of Fifty-second street and Third avenue, while sitting on the curbstone in West Ninety-second street, was seriously injured by a pile of flagstones falling on him....John Hazard, aged twelve, of No. 218 West Twenty-seventh street, was badly injured, yesterday, by an elevator at the hoop-skirt factory No. 224 West Twenty-sixth street. ....Lawrence Holly, aged fifty-five, of No. 238 Mott street, and Edward Delehanty, of Dover street, were prostrated by the heat yesterday and taken to Park Hospital.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday a number of freight-cars which were used by the South-side Railroad Company for dumping purposes, near Blissville, Long Island, were thrown from the track by a hog which was lying across one of the rails. John Magee, the conductor, a resident of Flushing, immediately attempted to escape by jumping from one of the wagons as it fell, but was caught under it and instantly killed, his body being terribly mutilated. Two of the cars were completely wrecked, and two men, John Dolan and James Curran, were severely injured. Dr. Deanler, who was at once summoned to the spot, states that Curran is injured internally, but that he will recover. The body of the conductor, Magee, was conveyed to a neighboring undertaker's, where an inquest will be held. The blame in this case rests entirely upon the owner of the hog, for allowing it to be at large in direct violation of the city ordinance.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

To-day the extra meeting of the Monmouth Park Association begins with every indication of success. There are four races on the programme. A hurdle race of mile heats; the Long Branch handicap, a mile and a quarter; a mile and a half dash, for all ages; and a three-quarter dash for the two-year olds. There was a fair attendance of speculators at the pool-rooms last night, but there was little change from previous quotations.

IOWA POLITICS.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 22.—A call is published in the *Telegraph* this morning for a State Convention of Democrats, Liberal Republicans, Anti-monopolists, and other political elements opposed to the Republican Party, to be held at Cedar Rapids during the State Fair week, on the 9th of September.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Calvert Vaux was yesterday appointed Architect of the new City Prison.

Judge Daniels yesterday discharged Moses Somerfield, who had been imprisoned on Blackwell's Island as a vagrant.

The letter of Mr. George W. Phillips, Actuary of the Equitable Life, which will be found in another column, is worthy of perusal.

Gold advanced still further in price yesterday, to 116⅛, closing at 116. The rise is said to be due to the machinations of the gold clique, represented by Jay Gould.

A Bavarian military band, which first made its appearance in Philadelphia, is expected to visit this City in a few days, when one or more military concerts will be given, probably at Jones' Wood.

It was rumored in the Sheriff's office, yesterday, that the Controller had decided to pay Judge Fowler's salary. A notice of a judgment for $7,000 for the additional salary of the judge, up to May last, was served upon Mr. Green in the afternoon.

Mrs. Strauss, married six weeks ago by Justice Shandley, complained to the Mayor's secretary, yesterday, that her husband had deserted her, and gambled away all her savings. Nothing, of course, could be done.

There is no time fixed for furnishing designs and plans for the new City Prison. The Prison Commission is to apply to the Supreme Court on Sept. 17 for the appointment of two commissioners to appraise the value of the property on Canal street, selected as the site.

A few days ago the night scavengers of this City were notified to appear before Mayor Havemeyer to answer certain complaints made against them by the Board of Health. They were charged with carelessness in removing night soil. Yesterday afternoon twelve appeared before the Mayor, and were admonished to be more careful.

Although the new charter provides that Mayor Havemeyer shall nominate two Commissioners of Charitable Correction, he has not done so, and it is believed he will not select any of the candidates presented. He informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he would file his nominations with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen before the 1st of September, the limit fixed by the charter.

A meeting of the bondholders of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be held on Tuesday next at No. 7 Wall-street, to hear the report of the Protection Committee, consisting of Chauncey Vibbard, Chas. W. Hassler, J. Augustus Johnson, F. Kingman, E. H. Bonner, and James H. Fisher, who have been making an examination into the affairs of the railroad.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury; From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $4,225 66; assessments for street-openings and improvements, and interest, $322 25; market rents and fees, $2,475 32; Croton water rents and penalties, $1,909 58; permits to build vaults, $2,227 36; licenses, $56 25; fees from First Judicial District Court, $45 50; fees from Second District Police Court, $213; fees from Third Judicial District Court, $85; total, $11,559 92.

BROOKLYN.

Michael Hiern, a German, was yesterday morning found dead in bed at No. 93 Hopkins street. The coroner has been notified.

Edward J. Cassidy, aged sixteen years, dark complexion, attired in a dark-blue suit and light straw hat, has been missing since Aug. 18 from his residence in Brooklyn.

Anthony Higgins, of No. 52 Amity street, on Thursday night quarreled with a stranger in a billiard-saloon about paying for cigars. Higgins had to be taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Mr. A. B. Baylis has resigned his position as one of the Commissioners for the annexation of the five county towns to Brooklyn City, and Mr. Thomas Kinsella has been appointed by the Mayor to fill the vacancy.

Mary Crowley, of No. 46 Columbia place, got her hand crushed, yesterday morning, by a press, in the trimming factory of Charles Sherman, No. 46 State street. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

A new shooting corps has been organized at Port Richmond, to be known as the Staten Island Shooting Association.

The condition in which the recent heavy rains have left the low lands of the island, gives rise to fears that some serious illness may follow. The water lies upon the surface to be evaporated by the rays of the sun, owing to the bad drainage.

Mrs. Taberini, the unfortunate wife of the Italian saloon-keeper of Clifton, who so mysteriously disappeared from his home about two months ago, and has not since been heard from, has been sold out on a foreclosure of mortgage.

There are now thirty-two prisoners confined in the Richmond County Jail, at the village of Richmond, charged with burglary and robbery, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, which sits at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the second Tuesday of next month.

On Wednesday night last, during the heavy rain, the dam and other water of the New-York Dyeing and Printing establishment at Factoryville gave way under the heavy pressure of water, involving a loss of several thousand dollars, and causing serious inconvenience from a temporary stoppage of the works.

A domestic in the employ of Mr. John A. Middleton, living on Vanderbilt avenue, was arrested yesterday by Officer Frean, and arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a gold chain, with other gold trinkets, and $50 in money, in all amounting to $100 in value. The Justice committed her to the County Jail for six months.

At a meeting of the Richmond County Board of Police Commissioners—Messrs. Wright, Barrett, and Marsh—at Stapleton, Sergt. John Martino was reduced from his rank and placed on patrol duty. Acting Sergt. Daniel Blaise was promoted to fill the vacancy. The Boards of Excise of the town of Westfield and the village of Edgewater, having been negligent in the matter of licenses, the board resolved to issue an order on the 1st of next month to all the excise boards in the county, and to all persons selling liquor, through the police force, that those who do not strictly comply with the law will have their places closed.

LONG ISLAND.

The inquest on the body of Capt. Myers, who was killed at the recent fire at Hunter's Point, has been postponed.

The Baptist Church at Greenport has tendered a call to Rev. Mr. Hiscock, son of Rev. Dr. Hiscock, of Brooklyn.

At noon yesterday, a car of the North Shore and Flushing Railroad got off the track, near Flushing, causing a slight detention of the regular trains. No one was injured.

The mire on Jackson avenue, Long Island City, is in some places more than eighteen inches deep, and a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Moore, of New-York, died from overexertion yesterday while trying to pull a load through it.

The 2 P. M. train on the Long Island Railroad from Hunter's Point, ran over two horses, killing them instantly, yesterday afternoon, at the Williamsburg road, Jamaica. The horses were owned by Mr. William Dougherty, and were valued at $400.

The Court-house Commissioners met at their office, on Ferry street, Long Island City, yesterday, and awarded the contract for building the new Court-house, on Tompkins avenue, to D. C. Weeks & Son, of New-York. Their bid, $86,975, was not the lowest.

The colored residents of Westbury, Long Island, and vicinity, yesterday celebrated the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights bill by a jubilee meeting at Willett's Grove. Addresses were delivered by Capt. Chartres, of Brooklyn, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Flushing, Rev. Highland Garnett, and others.

Mrs. Wolfe, residing on Central avenue, Long Island City, who has for some months exhibited symptoms of lunacy, became very violent on Thursday night, and, with a knife in her hands, attempted to break into one of her neighbor's rooms. She was arrested and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, and will be sent to a lunatic asylum.

A Committee of the Long Island City Council has been investigating the proceedings of the Water Board, especially as to the acquisition of some land, in which it is charged the Mayor has some interest. Mr. D. R. Lyddy, as counsel, was yesterday instructed to subpœna witnesses, produce books, &c., at the adjourned meeting next Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The running of Sunday horse-cars from Newark to Belleville is again agitated.

The libel suit of Judge Seyme against C. H. Benson, a Jersey City reporter, has been dismissed.

John Fowler was severely injured at Woodside yesterday by the accidental discharge of his gun while on a gunning excursion.

The Jersey City Board of Finance held a special meeting yesterday, when $90,000 were ordered transferred from assessment to general account.

George Smith, eight years of age, accidentally fell from the Broadway bridge, Paterson, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Henry Freund was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with being implicated in the theft of eighteen boxes of cigars from Leyer's cigar-store, in Springfield avenue.

The Hudson County Avenue Commissioners met at their rooms, Jersey City Heights, yesterday. The members were all present. The Committee on Final Location asked for more time to prepare their report, and one week was granted.

The man who died on the Jersey City ferry-boat Thursday night was George Steers, Custom-house officer at the Cunard Dock. Death resulted from apoplexy. Deceased resided in Harlem, and had only been married six months.

O. D. Falkenbury, ex-member of Assembly, and William H. Hyde, formerly an officer in the Eleventh New-Jersey Regiment during the war, are talked of as the coming candidates for Assembly in the Third Assembly District of Jersey City.

The Post Office Department has discontinued the Post Offices at Hudson City and Bergen, N. J., and ordered the transfer of the official property to the Postmaster at Jersey City. The latter Post Office is allowed six additional letter-carriers at $600 per annum, and the two first-named cities are rated as postal stations.

William N. Moore, sixty-five years of age, residing at No. 192 Hudson-street, Hoboken, on Thursday committed suicide by swallowing Paris green. Within two weeks, about last Christmas, he lost a wife and a daughter, and his bereavements affected his mind. The County Physician granted a permit for burial, and the body was interred yesterday.

The last grand concert of the season will be given at the Palisade Mountain House, Englewood, on the Hudson, on Monday evening, 25th inst. The feature of the performance will be some choice readings by Mr. George Clarke, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre; Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, tenor; Miss Linden, soprano; Mr. B. Mollenhauer, violinist, and a grand orchestra.

Leopold Vaneta, a Swede, who came from the West to visit Europe, jumped into the river at Jersey City at midnight Thursday while trying to catch a ferry-boat. A deck-hand named Broderick jumped in and rescued him. Vaneta was then placed on the boat and went to New-York. While crossing the river he fell into the hands of sharpers, and was robbed of $300.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph G. Fowler, a prominent Democratic politician, for two years President of the village of Port Chester, died about 10 o'clock on Thursday night at the residence of Prof. G. W. Smith. He had been suffering severely for some time with Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was an active and influential member of the Masonic fraternity, and his funeral will be conducted by that order.

PENSIONERS.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS ON THE BIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Commissioner of Pensions, in view of the approaching biennial examination of all the invalid pensioners upon the rolls, which begins on the 4th day of September next, has issued an important circular to the pension-examining surgeons throughout the country, calling their attention to several matters, among which are instructions that no examinations can be made prior to the 4th of September. All examinations must be certified in duplicate, one to be sent to the Pension Agent who is to pay the pensioner, and the other to the Pension Office, and that sent to the agent must be in the handwriting of the surgeon or secretary of the Board making the examination, and must be forwarded on the day the examination is made. If delayed longer than twenty-four hours, the pensioner will be at liberty to submit himself to examination by another surgeon, whose certificate shall be accepted, and to whom the fee for examination shall be paid. Boards of Examining Surgeons must retain their organization during the biennial examination as under other circumstances. In the larger cities, should necessity demand it, the Boards may employ, at their own expense, a clerk to keep the record and make the duplicate certificates for this office. It is sought to make the biennial of this year as thorough as possible, and to secure the results comprehended by the law directing it. To this end it is necessary:

First—That every surgeon thoroughly acquaint himself with the instructions.

Second—That the examinations should not be hurried. Particularly should haste be guarded against at the larger agencies, where, during the first week, the press is great.

Third—That in the construction of the certificates the blanks should be properly filled.

Fourth—That the surgeon should not forget that the really important part of every certificate is the particular description. It is not the surgeon who adjudicates and decides whether a claimant or pensioner is or is not entitled to a rating. Not having all the facts before him he could not do so. Hence it is necessary to describe—to put the office in possession of all the facts in regard to the disability.

REUNION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22.—At the reunion of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment to-day, Gen. W. F. Walcott, of Cambridge, delivered the address on the "Second Bull Run and Chantilly." The following were chosen officers of the Association: President, George S. Ball, of Upton; Vice-Presidents, D. D. Wiley, of Worcester, and Ira B. Goodrich, of Boston; Secretary, George F. Thompson, of Worcester; Treasurer, Luther E. Stewart, of Worcester; Executive Committee, Wm. T. Harlow, of Worcester; George P. Hawkes, of Templeton; E. T. Hayward, of Fitchburg; George H. Bean, of Lyttleton, and Thomas Plunkett, of Worcester.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana and Nassau.—From Havana—Thomas Pratt, Joseph Maseres, William Russell, J. D. Buckles, Dr. P. F. Oyamendi, Mrs. A. Ramirez and 4 children, D. Lacazetti, wife and 2 sons, Mrs. L. E. Hall, A. J. Carica, Mrs. B. Lamar and servant, F. Uhrbach, J. B. Nichols, Pedro Buisau, L. Buisau. From Nassau—John S. Darling, Miss E. A. Darling, Mahlon Chance, United States Consul, O. D. Malcolm, Thomas Rattary, James Reid, George A. Waller, J. Smith, H. W. Baker, Mrs. V. Gruener, E. W. Pegrie, P. Bullard, Jose M. Percy, Mrs. K. Masquerado, Mrs. C. T. Sand, child, and nurse, Mrs. J. Brooks, M. McFaslin, John Hogan.

In steam-ship City of Galveston, from Havana.—A. Martinez Ayala, Daniel Foy, A. Valdes, H. T. A. Stender, wife, and two children, S. Albensa, Candido Augig, Ruperto Achau, A. Achat.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:18 | Sun sets.....6:47 | Moon sets...7:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:05 | Gov. Island.8:54 | Hell Gate..10:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Aug. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre and Brest, Geo. Mackenzie; California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Frank Pierce, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Marseilles.

Barks Robert Morrison, Seavey, Antwerp, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lyra, Pattangall, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; Palo Alto, Jenkins, Havana, H. G. & D. U. Brookman; Ormus, Pattagaril, Marseilles, J. Henry; A. C. Adams, West, Cardenas, A. Abbott; Evelyn, (Br.,) Smith, Gibraltar, for orders, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Torn, C., (Aus.,) Cristanhen, Cork or Falmouth, Slovovich & Co.

Brigs Shannon, Sawyer, Cardenas, Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Sally Brown, Matthews, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.'s, Sons; Prairie Rose, (Br.,) Reaf, South Amboy, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Charles H. Dow, Howes, Port Caledonia, Bird, Perkins & Job; King Bird, (Br.,) Simpson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans Oct. 10 and Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 21, 4 P. M., lat. 37 20, lon. 74 39, passed steam-ship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall; same day, lat. 37 29, lon. 76 36, passed a brig showing a white signal with a green tree in it.

Steam-ship Harold Haafager, (Norw.,) Lund, London, Aug. 1, and Bergen, 9th, with mdse. and 96 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.; Aug. 22, 200 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship St. Olaf, hence for London.

Steam-ship Hannover, (Ger.,) Himbeck, Bremen, Aug. 6, and Southampton, 9th, with mdse. and 61 cabin and 247 steerage passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.; Aug. 14, lat. 48 13, lon. 26 32, passed bark Orpheus, (Norw.,) from London, for Quebec, 19 days out; same time, passed steam-ship New-York, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana Aug. 16 and Nassau 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Cecilia, (Ital.,) Castagliola, Palermo 58 ds., with mdse. to Sgobel & Day—vessel to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar July 16; came a southern passage, and had fine weather; Aug. 9, lat. 27 09, lon. 59, spoke bark Giovannina, (Ital.,) from Palermo, for New-York.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Beck, Rotterdam 39 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Olivo, (Aust.,) Bonano, Providence, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Asow, (Norw.,) Uckermann, Dunkirk 41 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had variable weather, and been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Helen, (of Boston,) Furbish, San Domingo City 20 ds., with logwood, sugar, &c., to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to master.

Brig Innisfail, (of Dublin,) ——, Santos June 24, via Hampton Roads, with coffee to C. G. Ramsay & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Dina, (Ger.,) Truggen, Rio Janeiro 61 ds., with coffee to Westray & Gibbs—vessel to master. Crossed the equator July 11 in lon. 30 40, and since had fine weather.

Brig William H. Parks, Dix, of and 6 ds. from Charleston, with naval stores, &c., to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Ida Lewis, (of Boston,) Hustis, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Charles A. Bovey, Price, of and 6 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. O. P. Bins, Higby, Richmond, Va.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Bogert, Virginia.
Schr. Edwin, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with stone to order.
Schr. John Manlove, Carr, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Helen Perkins, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Annie Russell, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Adelaide, Gott, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Bay State, Faulkenburg, Boston.
Schr. Jos. G. Stover, (of Bucksport,) Abbot, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with 220 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.
Schr. C. H. Foster, (of Boston,) Coombs, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., with 500 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.
Schr. J. P. Auger, Cook, Para 23 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.
Schr. Nicola, (of East Machias,) Randell, Sand River, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. J. J. Moore, Horton, Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Henry, Falkingham, Cutler, Me., with spiling to James Murray.
Schr. Sandolphin, Aylesford, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. J. H. Counce, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Odell, (new,) Reed, Bath, with lumber to order.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Smith, Stonington.
Schr. Eleanor, Larder, Stonington.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Balloon, McCormick, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Allie Oakes, Pilsbury, Rockland, with stone to order.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Providence.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, Norwich.
Schr. R. J. Mercer, Rockett, Providence.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Mediator, McLean, Fall River.
Schr. C. L. Vanderwoort, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Providence.
Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Lawrence, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Farris, Warren, R. I., for Rondout.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. J. L. Leach, Barker, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Newport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Louisa Crockett, Flanders, Windsor, N. S., for Alexandria.
Schr. New Packet, Kelly, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Margaret Clark, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Portsmouth, N. H.
Schr. R. B. Rhodes, Reed, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Harriet Baker, Fuller, Portland, with lumber to order.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schr. Carrie Walker, Howes, Sydney, C. B.
Schr. Susan, Hudson, Port Caledonia, C. B.
Schr. Emma, Willis, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The ship Lady Dufferin, from Liverpool, has arr. at Port Royal with a miscellaneous cargo of 1,100 tons for merchants of Savannah and Augusta.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia.

The United States steamer Fortune, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22.—Sld. steamers Ashland, for Philadelphia; Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. Equator, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Svea, from Cork, and an Italian bark, name unknown.

Passed in for Richmond, bark Louisa, 77 ds. from Liverpool.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The steamer City of Mexico, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 22.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

Cld. schr. Charles Dennis, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Marshall Dutch, of Boston, Bon-Air, 27 ds., for Boston. Reports spoke 7th instant, lat. 29 48, lon. 72 40, brigs J. B. Brown, Baltimore, 5 ds., for Sagua; Harry, Baltimore, for Boston; Elmira, Bangor, for Fall River; schrs. Hattie E. Sampson, Philadelphia, for Portland; Nero, New-York, for Salem; Kenduskeag, South Amboy, for Bangor; Thomas Hix, Chart Island, for New-York. Wind, easterly, light; cloudy.

Aug. 22—11 A. M.—Arr. brigs Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Cardenas 10th inst., for Boston; Alberti, Baltimore, for Portland; schrs. Palos, Port Johnson, for Boston; Osgard, Calais, for New-York; Charter Oak, Bangor, for do.; Ariel, Portland, for Norwich; J. W. Scott, (Br.,) St. John, for New-London.

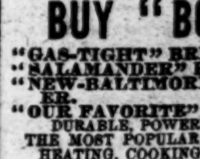
Sld.—All before reported, excepting brig Airola, discharging; schrs. Statesman, Anna Maria, and Thos. Hix. The schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, of Machiasport, from Shulee, for New-York, went ashore on L'Homme Dieu Shoal, yesterday, but came off this morning with assistance from the revenue cutter Active, and proceeded. Wind southerly; moderately cloudy.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

ANTWERP, Aug. 22.—The steamer C. F. Funck, Capt. Knusen, from New-York, Aug. 6, for Antwerp, has arr. at this port.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
A FRESH INVOICE OF
Fashionable Fans,
NEW STYLES OF DECORATION.

R. R. R.
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
LOOSENESS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
ACHES AND PAINS.
For Headache, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine, or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,
SUCCESSOR TO SCHULTZ & WARKER,
NO. 860 BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST. AND UNION-SQUARE.
MINERAL SPRING WATERS,

examined and indorsed by the leading chemical authorities of the United States. NATURAL MINERAL WATERS kept on hand. The business (including the CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRING) continues the same as heretofore, Mr. Warker having withdrawn March 1, 1872.

BUY "BOYNTON'S"
"GAS-TIGHT" BRICK-SET FURNACE.
"SALAMANDER" PORTABLE FURNACE.
"NEW-BALTIMORE" FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
"OUR FAVORITE" ELEVATED-OVEN RANGE.
DURABLE, POWERFUL, AND ECONOMICAL.
THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET.
HEATING, COOKING, AND LAUNDRY STOVES.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
NOS. 232 AND 234 WATER ST., N. Y. Send for circular.

"LORD NELSON SCARF."
The Great Success of the Season.
Introduced by
Fisk, Clark & Flagg.
AT RETAIL AT ALL FURNISHING-STORES.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY Cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.